REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,709.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. PATNA, 1780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. E. Withers, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 13th January 1877.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 5th January and on MONDAY, the 8th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, 350 H.P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, on SATURDAY, the 6th January 1877, at 4 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on FRIDAY, the 5th January 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COM-

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Jan. 1877.
AVOCA	1482	250	E. G. Stead	8th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	15th—Southampton.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	22nd—Suez, &c.
THIBET	2593	400	N. Stewart	29th—Southampton.
				Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	12th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	2580	400	A. H. Johnson	19th—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. J. Dundas	26th—Southampton.
				Mar. 1877.
VENETIA	2726	450	E. Ashdown	5th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th—Suez, &c.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th January 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 9th Jany, 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. ZAMBESI, (2,431 Tons and 370 H. P.), Captain A. Symons, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 6th Jany. 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th Dec. 1876.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

ON SATURDAY, the 6th Jan. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steamship TANJORE, 2,263 Tons, 450 H.P., Captain J. Orman, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 2nd January 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

Few pieces China silk gauze, rich embroidered shawls and handkerchieves.

At 1 P.M.

1 English Cow.
2 Bulls.
1 black bitch retriever, aged 7 months.
1 English built brougham with bay Australian horse and harness.
1 Grey Arab riding horse, height 14-1.
1 Chesnut pony.
1 Dog cart suitable for a pony or small horses.
1 Pony, 4 years old, a good mover and quiet.
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BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th January 1877.

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AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT PIQUET ROAD, NEAR KALBADAVIE ROAD

Messrs JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th inst. at 4 P.M., the following landed property, at the instruction of mortgagee, and on account and at the consent of mortgagor Luxmon Vinoba Kamut :—

All that piece or parcel of Fuzandaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, erected, built and standing thereon, situate at Piquet Road, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed under No. 24, and containing by admeasurement 144 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the property of Beree Sumsoodeen and sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by Kalbadavie Road, on or towards the north by Piquet Road, and on or towards the south by Tankwady Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 6th January 1877.

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TO SAIL 10th MARCH POSITIVELY.

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Sealed Tenders "endorsed," will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 17th January instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

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ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay, 5th January 1877.

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PRICE LISTS SENT, FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY :—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. CALCUTTA :—2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

NEW STYLE OF PORTRAITURE.

SPLENDID, NEVER FADING, PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHS.
NEWEST SYSTEM OF PORTRAITS, SOFT AND EXQUISITELY DELICATE.
MEZZO TINT. GLAZED PORTRAITS. PAINTINGS ALL SIZES.

THE Undersigned having received their NEW FIRST CLASS OPERATEURS from PARIS and ENGLAND are now prepared to take the above styles of Portraits and Bungalows at reasonable rates, and can promise Portraits, such as have never been taken in Bombay before. Paintings from miniature to Life Size. Cartes-de-Visite Portraits Rs. 15 per dozen. Studio open from 9 till 5.

PHOTOGRAPHIE PARISIENNE,
LATE RITTER, MOLKENTELLER & CO.

Rampart Row, near Oriental Bank.

LYONS SILK WAREHOUSE.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.
LYONS, PLACE D' HELVETIE.

FORWARD the richest and purest Silks and Velvets to their Bombay Branch, direct from their Looms in Lyons, thus avoiding all intermediate charges, customs dues, and profits, and enabling them to supply the Indian Public with the best articles, and at the lowest possible Prices.

SUPPLIES FOR 1877—JUST RECEIVED !

Latest Novelties in Damasse and Brocaded Silks in all the new Colours !
Black Silks of their own Special Manufacture, unequalled in texture, lustre, beauty and durability !
Plain and Coloured Silks in all fashionable Shades, of unrivalled excellence !
Black and Coloured Genuine Lyons Silk Velvets, of every description !
Gauzes in great variety, as to fabric and colour !

The above and many other varieties of Silk Goods, and other articles, just opened, and too numerous to detail, having been Manufactured prior to the rise in Raw Silk, are still offered at former Prices.

Patterns free on application. Orders executed with prompt and careful attention.

Mofussil orders should be accompanied with Rremittances, or references in Bombay.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.,
61 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6th.

POSITIVELY
THE LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
AND
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
Messrs. PEMBERTON AND CLIFFORD
WILLARD.

☞ REDUCED PRICES. ☜

Dress Circle.... Rs. 3 | Stalls .... Rs. 2 | Gallery ...... Re. 1
PIT 8 ANNAS.

PROGRAMME.

Part 1.

Selection Pianoforte (Girofle Girofla, on Rose & Co.'s Sympathetic Piano)............ Mdlle. PAULINE TERLECKI.
Ballad—"Thou art so near"... Miss M WYNN.

LAST TIME OF Mr. PEMBERTON
WILLARD'S
MARVELLOUS METAMORPHOSES,
INTRODUCING SIX DISTINCT CHANGES OF COSTUME
Without leaving the Stage or eyes of the Audience.
THE MOST MIRACULOUS TRANSITIONS OF CHARACTER EVER WITNESSED.

HUDSON
IN HIS BANJO COMICALITIES.
Song—"Good-bye, Sweetheart"........... Miss M, WYNN.

Mr. WILLARD
in the celebrated
DREAM SCENE FROM THE BELLS,
personating Mr. Henry Irving, of the Lyceum Theatre, London.

INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES.

Solo Pianoforte—"Le Jet d'Eau"......... Mdlle. P. TERLECKI.

VOLTAIRE
AND HIS FUNNY FRIENDS.

Mr. P. WILLARD
as the
BOMBAY SWELL,
with Song,
"STROLLING ON THE BUNDER."

HUDSON'S
ELONGATED ECCENTRICITY
THE SHE GIRAFFE.

MISS MARGUERITA WYNN,
THE CHARMING SOPRANO,
WILL SING
THE DURBAR FESTIVAL SONG,
Most respectfully dedicated to
His Excellency the RIGHT HON'BLE LORD LYTTON, G.M.S.I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
By the Author, CLIFFORD WILLARD.
Music composed by J. Locke Gray.

FIGARO
In his Musical and Character Entertainment, introducing

A MUSSULMAN	with Solo on the Badjha.
SERENADE "FIGARO"	with Guitar Accompaniment.
A TYROLEAN	with Solo on the Zitter.
SIGNOR WIENAWASKI	with Violincello Imitations.

The whole to conclude with the Screen Scene from the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Sir Peter Teazle	Mr. M. Comerford.
Joseph Surface	Mr. P. Willard.
Charles Surface	Mr. S. Phelps.
Lady Teazle	Miss M. Ford.

POSITIVELY
THE LAST APPEARANCE
OF
MR. PEMBERTON WILLARD
IN BOMBAY.

The Stage will be handsomely decorated by M. DESIREE, of Paris.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9. Seats may be reserved and Plan of Theatre seen at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Messrs. ROSE & Co., and Messrs. BRESLAUER & Co.

CLIFFORD WILLARD,
Business Manager.

THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 8th instant.

J. D. MACKEY, B.A.,
Head Master.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co. have the pleasure to announce that they have taken into PARTNERSHIP Mr. ALFRED DANN SAUNDERS, who has been their MANAGER for many years.

KING, KING & Co.

ROBERT WHITCOMB—If ROBERT WHITCOMB, formerly of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, who is believed to have been employed as an INSPECTOR on the B. B. & C. I. Railway Line at WUDWAN in 1873, will apply to the COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay, he will learn something much to his advantage.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. —The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouses, Mills, Merchandise and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 5th instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,000, being the 90th Monthly Instalment of the FIRST FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest, the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 90th Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, aggregating Rupees 30,600.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 5th Jan. 1877.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી નીઉ ઇસ્ટ ઇંડીઆ પરેસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of January 1877, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz :—

1st. To pass the Accounts and Audited Balance Sheet for year ending 30th September 1876.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation from Office but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ઠાં૦ મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦
i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th January 1877.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, FLOWER TUBS ONE RUPEE each. Apply to Mr. STEWART, Storekeeper, Metal Mart, Byculla.

PRIME SAUSAGES from LYONS at Rupees 3 per lb. CASH. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—TO LET, at Carnac Bunder, EIGHT GODOWNS. Apply to the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER, FORT.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

	Rs.	
Saccone's Gib. Sherry	22	0
„ Amontillado	27	0
Hamilton and Grieve's Dry Champagne	50	0
„ „ in Pints	51	8
Green Seal Champagne	39	0
Red and Gold label Claret	11	8
„ „ Pontet Canet	20	0
„ „ Sauterne	14	0
Brandy, Coyle's No. 1	38	0
„ „ No. 2	34	0
„ Gautier Frere's	27	8
Sparkling Saumur	28	0

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

GIESLER and Co.'s Champagne .... Rs. 58 per dozen quarts.
„ .... 52 per case of 2 dozen pints.

KENNETH MACKENZIE and Co.'s
Fine Amontillado Sherry .. Rs. 33 per dozen.
Amontillado No. 2 .... „ 30 „

CRESWELL and Co., LISBON
No. 1 Fine Old Port .. .. Rs. 33 per dozen,
„ 2 Rich Fruity Port .... „ 27 „
„ 3 Red Port .. .. „ 23 „
"Montigo" Red Wine ...... „ 14 „

W. NICOL & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 21st October 1876.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS.

From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux—

Chateau de Francs	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts.
Les Canons	„ 18	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„
Chateau Lafitte	„ 28	„

HOCKS.

From G. M. Pabstmann Son, Mayence, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Deidesheimer	Rs. 17	per doz. Qts.
Geisenheimer	„ 18	„
Liebfraumilch	„ 22	„
Rudesheimer	„ 26	„
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36	„

CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 25	per doz. Qts.

BEER.

FLOWER & SON'S BEER	Rs. 5	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„ 3	„ Pts.
NORWEGIAN BEER, received per ship Guinivere	„ 6	„ Qts.
TIVOLI BEER, from the celebrated Berlin Brewery, in cases of 4 dozens at	„ 6½	„ „
BEST GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Ed. Richardson & Co., London	„ 6	„

Outstation Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD in our Firm CEASED from the 31st ultimo.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1877.

MR. JOHN ROHDE has THIS DAY been admitted as a PARTNER in our Firm.

JAMES DARRAGH & Co.

Cochin, 1st January 1877.

NOTICE.—A PUBLIC MEETING of the HINDOO COMMUNITY of Bombay will be held at the MADHAV BAUG at 3 P. M. on SUNDAY, the 7th instant, for the purpose of adopting a CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS to Her Majesty the Queen on the assumption by Her of the Title of EMPRESS OF INDIA, when all the members of the Hindoo Community are requested to attend.

By order of the Committee,
SHAMRAO PANDURANG,
HURKISONDASS NURROTUMDASS.
Secretaries.

Bombay, 3rd January 1877.

BISHOP'S SCHOOL, NAGPUR, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

PATRON.
THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

THE Studies pursued at this long established School comprise everything necessary to impart a sound CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL and GENERAL EDUCATION.

There are 82 Pupils in the School now, therefore early application is necessary for the admission of Boys and Girls.

Boarders are received by the Head Master and Mistress, and great attention is paid to the diet ; there are at present fifteen vacancies.

TERMS.

UPPER SCHOOL	Rs. 30 per mensem.
LOWER SCHOOL	„ 25 do.

The next Term commences from January 16th. Pupils can be met at the Station by one of the Assistant Masters if due notice is given.

For further particulars apply to

HEAD MASTER.

TUTICORIN.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ALEXANDER CROWE, DECEASED.

THE following properties belonging to the above Estate are FOR SALE, and offers will be received for them or each or either of them up to the 12th day of January next by the Undersigned who will furnish all particulars :—

I—THE COTTON PREMISES containing substantial Godowns capable of stowing 15,000 Bales Cotton, two Steam Presses, Hodgart's Patent, Engine Rooms, Boilers, &c. The Machinery is nearly new and available for immediate use.

II—THE COFFEE PREMISES containing spacious Stores, Barbacues, Picking Verandahs, and Hand-pealing and Sizing Machinery.

A GOOD BUNGALOW is attached to each of the above premises.

The properties form a square of 4 acres, fronting the Sea and Beach Road on the East and adjoining the South India Railway Terminus on the North and the Main Road to the Cotton Districts on the South.

E. H. SKRINE,
Attorney for Trustee Estate A. R. Crowe & Co.

Tuticorin, 15th December 1876.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 5, Hornby Row, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 6th of January 1877, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of passing the following Resolution :—

That Messrs. Lalbhoy Dulputbhoy and Co., of Bombay, as that firm is at present constituted or as it may be constituted hereafter from time to time, shall be appointed Secretaries and Agents in place of Messrs C. and F. Dinshawjee, and that Article 65 of the Articles of Association be rescinded, and that 65 of the said Articles of Association be henceforth as follows, that is ossy—

65.—Messrs. Lalbhy Dulputbhoy and Co., as that firm is at present constituted or as it may be constituted hereafter from time to time, shall be the Secretaries and Agents of the Company, and shall have under the control and supervision of the Directors full power and authority to give such orders and directions and enter into such contracts and agreements as they may think proper for the necessary and ordinary purposes of the business of the Company, and that their remuneration shall be a commission of one-quarter anna per lb. on all goods manufactured and sold by the Company.

By Order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th December 1876.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.

JUST PUBLISHED.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S *Revised Price List* of WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, and BEER.

Copies on application.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

Messrs. ZIFFER & WALKER,
ENGINEERS, MACHINE-MAKERS,
AND CONTRACTORS,
BOSTON WORKS,
MANCHESTER.

MR. ZIFFER and Mr. WALKER are at present in Bombay and will be glad to give ESTIMATES for BUILDING and ERECTING COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS.

Messrs. ZIFFER and WALKER will quote price for Machinery delivered at Liverpool, or, if preferred, will give Estimates for Machinery delivered and set up in working order in any part of India.

Plans and Specifications may be seen by applying to

Mr. F. H. ZIFFER,
WATSON'S HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN JURIST.

A LEGAL PUBLICATION
For the 3 Presidencies of India.
The Indian (late Madras) Jurist.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

		Cash.	*Credit.*
To The Indian Jurist	(24 Nos.)	Rs. 20	Rs. 24
To Ditto Half-Yearly	(12 Nos.)	„ 10	„ 12
To Ditto Quarterly	(6 Nos.)	„ 5	„ 6

Single Copy, One Rupee.
☞ The above Rates include Indian Postage.

Part I. will be published on the 1st of each Month.
Part II. on the 15th of each Month.
From 1st January, 1877.

This Periodical of 80 Pages Monthly, is the CHEAPEST PUBLICATION IN INDIA.
No Judge, Advocate, or Pleader, should be without it.

Subscribers favouring the Editor with a "Leading Article will find the *Honorarium* liberal.

Every Subscriber will, from time to time, have it in his power to forward something of legal interest for publication in the *Indian Jurist*, and such aid is earnestly solicited, as without it the ordinary Reports of Cases in the Indian Courts are insufficient for 80 pages monthly—and even in Law, variety is charming.

Agents	Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co.	Bombay.
	„ Thacker, Spink, & Co.	Calcutta.
	„ Peake, Allen, & Co.	Lucknow.
	„ John & Co.	Allahabad.
	C. Foster & Co.	Madras.
	Mr. W. Bull	Lahore.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
15, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.
CARRIAGE BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS
TO H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES.

SIMPSON & Co. having bestowed their special attention to every description of Carriage, which they construct from the best seasoned materials and workmanship and suitable for the requirements of the several Presidencies of India, Ceylon, Burmah and Straits Settlements.

Purchasers may rely upon obtaining Carriages to stand the climate and finished in the most elegant, complete and substantial manner.

Drawings of any style of conveyance, estimates and full detailed particulars, sent on application.

A large assortment of 2nd-hand Carriages always on Commission Sale.

HARNESS DEPARTMENT.

S. and Co. have always on hand—

Double Horse Harness with Plated and Brass, Double and Single Buckle Mountings, also Japanned imitation covered Mountings.

Double pony do. with do. do.
Single horse do. with do. do.
Single pony do. with do. do.
Horse curricle harness with do. do.
Pony do. with do. do.
Tandem horse harness with do. do.
Tandem pony do. with do. do.
Four-in-hand horse do. with do. do.
Four-in-hand pony do. with do. do.

In their Ware Room will be found every requisite in connection with the Stable and Coach-house.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 5TH JAN. 1877.

JUDGING from the fact of Consols being unaltered at 94⅜ and French Rentes at 105½, no fresh political intelligence had reached London up to yesterday evening, and the telegram from Constantinople received to-day throws little additional light on the situation. If anything, the position is slightly less hopeful, as the Turkish Government seem disposed to adhere to their rejection of the basis laid down by the Conference, but there is evidently still room for negotiation, and it would be premature to conclude that the differences are irreconcileable.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed, according to Reuter, quiet but steady, sales 16,000 bales, spot prices showing a decline of 1-16d. in Mid. Orleans, and an advance of ⅛d. per lb. in G. F. Ginned Broach, G. F. Ginned Dharwar and G. F. Hingunghaut. Quotations for these three descriptions, however, can be little else than nominal, as the stocks of them in Liverpool are most limited. "To arrive" Reuter quotes F. G. F. Omra with the G. F. clause, January-February shipment, via Canal, at 6d., which indicates an advance of ⅛d. per lb.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester are still firm, but from what we can learn of private advices, the demand yesterday was not quite so active.

New York telegrams of Wednesday still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 12⅝ cents., but Futures are ⅛ lower, March shipment having receded to 13 7-16 cents per lb, The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons :—

	1877. This week.	Last week.	1876.	1875.
Wednesday's Receipts...	15,000	18,000	23,000	10,000
Five days' Receipts....	88,000	114,000	97,000	58,000
Total since 1st Sept...	2,648,000	...	2,440,000	2,183,000

The London General Produce Markets are still unchanged.

Reuter's weekly quotations for Metals indicate an advance of 10s. per ton in Copper Braziers, and a decline of 5s. per ton in Silesian Spelter.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows a further decrease in strength, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having declined from 49⅜ to 45 per cent. The changes are, a decrease in the Reserve of £1,000,000, and an increase in Bills Discounted of £2,062,500. The rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bills is now quoted at 2⅝ against 2 to 2¼ per cent. on the previous week, but this increased demand for money is probably due to the usual requirements at the close of the year.

Enfaced Rupee Paper is higher again, Fours having advanced from 89 to 90½, Fours-and-a-half from 89½ to 90½, and Fives-and a-half from 92 to 92½.

Bar Silver has advanced in London from 57d. to 57¼d. per oz., the result evidently of buying for this side, yesterday's P. & O. Steamer from Southampton bringing £150,000 in Silver and £10[illegible]00 in Gold for Bombay.

S[illegible]LING EXCHANGE here to-day, notwithstanding the further rise in Silver, has been quiet with a downward tendency. In the morning rates opened at yesterday's closing figures, but the Banks having shown more willingness to buy, and very few Private Bills being offered, rates [illegible] declined 1-16d. for Bank Bills and 1-8d. for Private Paper. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	....	1s. 10d.	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight...	1s. 10 5-16	„
Credits	3 „ „ ...	1s. 10 5-16d. to ⅜d.	„
Documents, 3	„ „ ...	1s. 10⅜d.	„

On Calcutta demand drafts are still at 3-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight 99⅛, no transactions being reported.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull and weaker. We now quote :—Fours and Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98⅞ to Rs. 99 ; Fivesand-a-half, Rs. 101¾ to Rs. 102.

In SHARES there has only been a small business doing. Bank of Bombay are 1 per cent. lower. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 15 higher. Press Companies are unaltered. Spinning and Weaving shares are steady. The only changes being an advance of Rs. 5 per share in Dhurrumseys, Great Eastern and Jewraz Balloo.

COTTON is very firm at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Buying, however, has been confined to very few hands, prices in Liverpool being still below cost here. Purchases are reported of 2,000 bales, G. F. Oomra at Rs. 200 and 1,500 bales, F. G. F. at Rs. 205 February delivery and 200 bales Akote ready at Rs. 207 to Rs. 208 per candy full pressed. There are still sellers at about these prices, but buyers are generally holding for Rs. 2 per candy less.

FREIGHTS are firm at £2-7-6 per ton for Liverpool ready shipment and £2-5 for forward. A considerable business has been done for Trieste and Venice at £2-5 per ton. By sail nothing doing.

PIECE GOODS are quiet at unaltered prices. From the Bazaar the demand is very slow, and dealers are consequently indifferent buyers unless tempted by a concession in rates.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 30th December, 1876.

Open, 439 Miles.	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	48,949	0	0
Merchandise	94,601	0	0
Others Receipts	425	0	0
Telegraph	570	0	0
Total Rs.	1,44,545	0	0

Corresponding week in December 1875.

Open 430½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	51,243	0	0
Merchandise	72,946	0	0
Other Receipts	1,093	0	0
Telegraph	520	0	0
Total Rs.	1,25,802	0	0
Increase Rs.	18,743	0	0

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 31st December, 1876.

Open 1,278½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,07,627	5	0
Merchandize	4,31,951	0	0
Telegraph	1,234	0	0
Municipal Trains	450	8	0
Total Rs.	5,41,262	5	0
Corresponding Week last year open 1278½ Miles ......Total Rs.	5,02,642	1	3
ncrease	38,620	3	9

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER MINES.

THE *San Francisco Alta* says :—"The gold yield of California this year will probably be about dlrs. 20,000,000 or as much as it was in 1875. Of this two-thirds may come from placer claims, and the remainder from quartz. The greater part of the placer gold is obtained by hydraulic claims in the channels of dead rivers with deposits of auriferous gravel several hundred feet deep and a quarter or half a mile wide. Although many acres of deep gravel beds have been washed away to the bed-rock, large areas remain, and promise to yield a good profit for many years to come, though the product will doubtless decrease gradually. The placer mining camps which have no hydraulic washings are steadily declining. The gold quartz mining industry of California is stationary in its general character. A large number of auriferous lodes, and even of mines partly opened are neglected because the gross average yield per ton will not exceed dlrs. 10, and that figure does not, in most cases, leave any profit ; though in Australia, where labour costs half as much and supplies are cheaper, many quartz mines are kept going for a gross yield of dlrs. 5 per ton. The yield of the gold mines generally, unlike that of the silver mines, is not published regularly. Many gold mines are worked on a small scale sometimes by two or three men. Few of them are incorporated in San Francisco ; the stockholders are usually few and live at the mine ; they can get information by letter or orally ; and as the treasure is much more attractive to robbers than silver, the managers try to keep the amount of production and the time of shipment secret. In reference to a number of the most productive quartz mines of California it is impossible to get information for publication. The silver yield of Nevada has been larger this year than ever before. The Consolidated Virginia has continued to pay its monthly dividend of dlrs. 1,080,000, commenced in February, 1875, and in May, 1876 its companion mine, the California, began to reward its stockholders at the same liberal rate ; the two now yield dlrs. 25,000,000 net, and dlrs. 37,000,000 gross a year, and most of the former sum goes directly into the pockets of the San Francisco stockholders. It is asserted by persons supposed to have good sources of information that a large body of very rich ore has of late been found in the lower levels of the Consolidated Virginia, and that it extends into the adjacent Best and Belcher mine. If this be true, this Bonanza will, at no distant time, pay dividends to three companies at least, possibly to more. The opening of a large body of ore in the Justice indicates the situation of the lode south of the Overman, a point about which there was previously much doubt ; and other discoveries, whispered about in confidence, if correct, will show that the rich portion of the lode extends considerably beyond the Ophir on the north and the Belcher on the south, and raise the hope that other bonanzas will come into competition with the ore now worked in the limits of Virginia City. The mining districts of Nevada generally, with the exception of the Comstock Lode, are under a cloud. Eureka has probably not produced one-third so much bullion in the first ten months of 1876 as in the corresponding period of 1875. The decline in the price of silver, a strike among the miners, the exhaustion of the rich ore-bodies in some of the mines, and the increasing cost of charcoal on account of the scarcity of wood, contributed to the stoppage of work. White Pine and Pioche have not recovered from the prostration which struck them in previous years."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP ZELICA, 1,054 tons, G. Stitch, will sail to-day for Diamond Island in ballast.

THE SHIP ASTORIA, 1,361 tons, Captain J. G. Potter, will sail to-day for Diamond Island, in ballast.

THE P. AND O. CO'S S. S. ADRIA, 781 tons, Captain W. A. Breeze, will sail to-day for Madras and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. MacGregor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and one hundred and eight deck passengers.

THE SHIP CORA, 1,430 tons, Captain R. H. Coombs, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Calcutta, December 16th, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S S. S. COCONADA, 547 tons, Capt. W, Morris, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengres.—Mr. A. Primrose, and thirty-eight deck passengers.

THE S. S. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and the following passengers. —Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee and one hundred and twenty-six deck passengers.

THE SHIP ADRIANA, 1,305 tons, Captain A. Sinclair, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Liverpool (August 27th), brought a cargo of 1,831 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S. S. S. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain J. R. William, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. A. Davidson and servant, and two hundred and fifteen deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.S S. S. ETHIOPIA, 1,314 tons, Captain J. H. Atkinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Primrose, Mr. P. D. Robertson, Mr. F. C. Remington, and fifteen deck passengers.

THE P. and O. CO'S S. S. GWALIOR, 1,720 tons, Captain J. C. Babot, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from London (December 2nd), via intermediate ports, brought the English Mails, and the following cargo :—1,162 boxes silver, 20 boxes silver coins, 9 boxes chestnuts, 6 boxes saffron, 2 boxes specie, 26 packages ivory, 650 bags pumice, 34 packages gum, 90 wine, 3,023 packages piece-goods, 274 bales twist, 50 bottles quick silver, 248 packages oilmanstore, 4 cases boots, 45 packages pepper, 72 cases beer, 20 cases brandy, 840 packages spelter, 560 bundles and 19,355 bars iron, 32 cases cochineal, 60 cases brass, 50 cases copper, 500 bundles steel, 2,160 bundles iron hoops, 263 boxes tinplates, 15 drums oil, and many other packages merchandise.

WE *Englishmen* have been favoured by the Master Attendent with the following telegram :—"Ship Diadem, from Calcutta to Rangoon, burnt 120 miles off Rangoon, and was picked up by Ship Stree Venkatarungaswamy at Vizagapatam. The European Second Mate Lewis and eight Asiatics arrived in one boat, and three other boats lost sight of. One boat was in charge of Commander Frank Smith, with passengers—Captain's wife, Captain Coombe's wife and child, and twelve lascars."

THE WRECK OF THE S.S. "DACCA."

WE have been able to gather some further particulars regarding the loss of the British India Steamer Dacca, Captain A. Irvine. It appears she was coming from Calcutta to Madras, and that on the 30th December about 4 o'clock in the morning, she ran on the Santapillay Rocks, about 16 miles north of Bimilipatam. The Captain immediately after the occurrence, sent a boat with the 3rd Officer to Bimilipatam for assistance. Fortunately the Steamer Asia, belonging to the same Company, was at Bimilipatam, and when just starting for Madras the look-out man espied a sailing boat on the horizon. The Asia waited till the boat came in, and then heard of the disaster that had happened to the Dacca, 16 masula boats and about 60 coolies were taken on board the Asia without delay, and the Steamer with the local Agent of the Company on board proceeded to the scene of the accident. The Dacca was found firmly fixed on the rocks, her bows high out of water but her stern sunk rather deep. All the passengers were rescued from a position which might have been perilous if the weather had been rough ; the mails, boxes of specie, and certain parcels were transferred to and brought down to Madras by the Asia. Captain Irvine and his officers remained on the vessel, and were unremitting in their endeavours to save as much of the cargo as possible. It is feared, however, that the rice will be lost. When the Asia left at 2 O'clock on the 31st ultimo, all the holds in the Dacca were filling with water, and it was apprehended that the vessel would become a total wreck. The Oriental and a tug steamer from Calcutta have received instructions to proceed to Santapillay, and to render whatever assistance is necessary. It is reported that there were 700 boxes, or about 9 lakhs, of specie on board. The Dacca was a well known and favourite boat on the Coast line, and a good deal of curiosity is felt to know how she managed to come to grief on the Santapillay rocks, a well known object in the navigation of the Northern Coast.—*Madras Mail.*

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
4	Cora	Coombs	Calcutta, Dec 16.
	Akola (s)	William	Kurrachee, Jan 1.
5	Ethiopia (s)	Atkinson	Calcutta, Dec 8.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Mandvee, Jan 3.
	Pearl (s)	MacGregor	Mandvee, Jan 2.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
5	Mathilda	Nacoda	Zanzibar.
	Coconada (s)	Morris	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Adria, Breeze, to Madras and Calcutta.
Ship Astoria, Potter, Diamond Island.
Ship Zelica, Stitch, to Diamond Island.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Gwalior, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Akola, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Ethiopia, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
31	Halcione	Coker	Lyttelton Oct 9.
	Lady Palmerston	Mills	Liverpool, Sept 8.
	Edonard	Eudel	Chittagong, Dec 26.
Jan. 1	Howsang(s)	Lamount	Madras, Dec 27.
	Cape Verde	McMillan	Liverpool, Sept 8.
	British Ambassador	Davis	Liverpool, Sept 23.
	Georges	Jego	Chittagong Dec 26.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
31	Ooryia (s)	....	....
	Socotra (s)	....	....
	Goa (s)	....	....
	City of Cambridge	....	....
	Amana	....	....
	Umvoti	....	....
Jan. 1	State of Alabama(s)	....	....
	Sultan (s)	....	....
	City of Madrid	....	....

PASSENGERS.

PER VICEROY.—Mr. Logan.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

BY AVA.—Barque Bushire Merchant.

BY HALCIONE—Beccus in Lat. 19-11 N., Long. 88. E. Stratton Audley in Lat. 16 16 N., Long. 88-30 E., all well.

BY BRITISH AMBASSADOR.—19th December, Ship Nagpore Lat. 8-20 N., Long. 91-23 E.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aristocrat s—119¾ cwts coir yarn, Nunjee Khuttow ; 168½ cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Heerjee ; 130 cwts coir yarn, Khetsey Dhurumsey ; 51 bales cotton, Jewandass Bhimjee ; 26 bales cotton, Jairam Dayall ; 110 bales cotton, Shamjee Narronjee and Co ; 24 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 41 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co ; 2 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 40 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

Childwall Hall s—718½ cwts myrabollams, Dyall Jewraj ; 2,600 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co ; 2 bales carpets, Nowrojee Rustomjee ; 74 bales wool and 1 bale rags, Bhimjee Nutboo ; 201 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 40 bales wool, and 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 135 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 201 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 118 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 90 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 200 bales hemp, Lalljee Narronjee.

Polluce s—87 bales wool, Ramsha Gunshamdass.

FOR LONDON.

Gwalior s—7 cases cardamoms, 7 packages arrowroots, 112 bales senna, 41 bales leather, 971 bags coffee, 41 bales tobacco, 1 case skins, 5 bales wool, and 42 bales hides, P and O S N, Co ; 13 bales hides and skins, Hassum Oomer ; 84 cases olibanum, Ally Mahomed Hasson ; 53 cases olibanum, Dattoobhoy Dassa ; 90 cases olibanum and 10 cases mother o' pearl shells, Joomabhoy Lalljee ; 27 cases dry ginger, Allimahamed Hassum.

FOR HAVRE.

Albert Ehrensvard—160 cwts B horns, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR HULL.

Shakespear—160 cwts B horns, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Polluce s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hotspur—160 cwts B horns, C N Gomes and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Polluce s—1,050 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Polluce s—4 cases indigo, Lullobhoy Moolchund.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Zambesi s—8 bags aloes and 2 cases salep, D S Kemp and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—30 packages red raisins, Nugindass Fuckerbhoy ; 150 packages red raisins, Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy ; 12 cases sharkfins, Joomabhoy Lalljee ; 2 cases fishmaws and 1 case sharkfins, Meerallybhoy Dama ; 10 bales twist and 57 pieces sandalwood, C Byramjee ; 15 bales twist, Jadowjee Ragowjee ; 25 bales twist, Goolamhoosein Johnmahamed ; 76 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 45 bales twist, A Habibbhoy ; 10 bales twist, Etcharam Lalloobhoy Moolchund ; 35 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 5 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 193 bales cotton, Curimbhoy Ebram ; 300 baskets onions, Hasan Lall ; 25 packages red raisins, Merallybhoy Dama ; 42 packages red raisins, Peeroo Soomar ; 700 baskets onions, Shaik Mahomed ; 17 cases fishmaws and sharkfins and 50 packages red raisins, Goolamhoosein Johnmahamed ; 10 bales twist, Morarbhoy Vizbhookan ; 23 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 32 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 54 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmeenaran ; 53 cwts olibanum, Allimahamed Hasum ; 15 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Zambesi s—47 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 6 chests opium, Sare ram Sewdutroy ; 17 chests opium, Goorsamull Maneckram.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 4.

Grant, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Cumming, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Hunter, Dy Surg Genl, Bombay Ind Medl Dept, on duty, from Aden.
Maclagan, Major Genl, Bengal R E, from furlough, from England.
Hutchison, Capt, Madras Corps of Guides, from Med Cert, from England.
Walker, Col, Bombay R E, from furlough, from England.

JANUARY 5.

Haig, Major, Bombay R E, on duty, from Guzerat.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 4.

Walter, Lieut, Bombay 19th Regt N I, on leave, to Sholapore,

JANUARY 5.

Grant, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, to Bangalore.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, January 2.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C J Crosthwaite, Head Asst to the Collr and Mag of Bellary, leave for one month, under Sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr Arthur Frederick Cox to be Asst to the Collr and Mag of Bellary and to act as Head Asst in that Dist during the absence of Mr Crosthwaite on leave or until further orders.

Mr J G Horsfall, Actg Collr and Mag of South Arcot, assumed charge of the Dis from Mr J H Garstin on the forenoon of the 21st Dec 1876.

Mr W H Comyn, Actg Collr and Mag of South Canara, assumed charge of the Dist from Mr G Stokes, Actg Head Asst Collr, on the afternoon of the 23rd Dec 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W S Harington, M I C E, Ex Engr. 1st grade, assumed charge of the office of Dist Engr Madura, from Col Fischer, R E, on the afternoon of the 18th Dec 1876.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers, have reported their return from Europe :—
Lt-Col J O Mayne, Bl (Madras) Engrs, Suptdg Engr, &c, Oudh ; Major J C Gunning, S C, Sub-Asst Comsy-Genl ; Surgn-Maj J Murray, M D Indian Medl Dept, Examiner of Medl Account, &c, arrived at Bombay on the 21st Dec 1876.
Surgn-Maj J Wilkins, MD, 29th Madras N I, arrived at Bombay on the 22nd Dec 1876.

Maj F J Hicks, S C Supt of Police, 1st grade, Kurnool, is granted an extension, of his leave to Europe for two days, to enable him to rejoin.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 4th January 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·967
Temperature of the Air	75·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·4
Dew Point	61·4
Relative humidity of Air	0.629
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·6
Minimum do. do (read at 9-30 a.m.)	67·0
General Direction of wind	N, NNE, NE, ENE, NW WNW, W, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	158.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
AMSTERDAM AND 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,
ANNOUNCES the return of his representative, Mr. BETTS, to Bombay for a short time and invites attention of persons with defective or failing sight, to the importance of adopting the proper means for its assistance and preservation ; we have the highest medical authority confirmed by the daily experience of scientific Opticians, that imperfect and unsuitable glasses together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of serious and irremediable injury to the sight.
The present affords an opportunity of being carefully suited with his
PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
which are calculated to preserve, strengthen and assist the sight to the utmost, and the excellence of which is attested by thousands who are daily using them, amongst whom are many of the medical profession.
Mr. BETTS may be consulted daily at
MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.'s

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

EASDON—January 5th, at the residence of her father, the wife of C. Easdon, Esq., of a son.

MAYNARD—January 2nd, at the Mohpanee, the wife of Chas. Maynard, Esq., Mining Engineer, Agent to the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Co., "Ld. and Reduced," of a daughter, named Jane Crofton.

SOLOMON—January 5th, at Braganza Hall, Byculla, the wife of Ezekiel A. Solomon, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GALE.—December 31st, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of M H L Gale, Esq., of a daughter.

GODDARD.—December 20th, at 20, British India Street, Calcutta, the wife of G W Goddard, of a daughter.

GILCHRIST.—December 28th, at Rampore Haut, the wife of A. Gilchrist, Esq., of Kuddum Saer, Pakour, of a daughter.

IRVING.—December 31st, at 9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta, the wife of George Irving, of a son.

DEATH.

DE SMIDT.—December 27th, on board the s s. Japan, Madras Roads, of bronchitis, Leslie Bruce, the infant son of Captain H. de Smidt, aged eight months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1877.

WE do not hear much in Bombay of our military and naval pensioners, and most of us know very little of their condition, except as regards the comparatively few who are associated by special employment with active life. But a remark made in a letter to our local contemporary the other day, in reference to the recent dinner to this deserving class of men, suggests some considerations connected with their social state which are well worthy of attention.

Some of these old servants of the State are doubtless in comfortable circumstances, as we are told by the writer referred to, who signs himself "Pensioner" and seems to be one of themselves. They may, in addition to their pensions, enjoy more or less remunerative employment ; they may have saved money or they may have had money left them. In these ways they have the same chances as other people ; and we can quite fancy that, like other people also, they are not all precisely in the same position because they belong to the same class. There was no need for "Pensioner" to refer to the positions of some pensioners in the grossly vulgar manner in which he did ; but it is true enough that *il y a fagots et fagots* in all professions and callings, and some of our old soldiers and sailors are more fortunate than others.

It is with the less fortunate that we have now to do. It may be presumed that they were fairly represented at the dinner, which, according to "Pensioner," the more prosperous of the class considered it *infra dig.* to attend. And the kindly thought that was the means of drawing them from their obscurity to share in the general enjoyment of the day is worthy of all praise. But why should our old soldiers and sailors be so little cared for all the rest of the year ? Is it only when the Queen chooses to make herself an Empress that they should be remembered and made comfortable ? Judging from the accounts we hear, the condition of these "gallant defenders of our country" in times past is miserable in the extreme. We here refer, of course, not to "Pensioner's" friends, whom that writer described as too proud to be entertained at other peoples' expense, but to their less happy brethren, who, there is too good reason to know, have but a sorry time of it in Bombay. And how could it be otherwise ? The amount of the ordinary pension is barely sufficient for subsistance in this country—or in any country for the matter of that. Comfort must be out of the question. The pensioner must, as a rule, live in the most wretched parts of the town—in a native quarter, it is scarcely necessary to say. He cannot support a home to himself—he can only claim shelter among others equally indigent, who may or may not be his own countrymen. If he has a wife so much the worse ; if a family so much the worse still. How he manages to live at all under such conditions it is difficult to conceive ; but numbers of pensioners do live, even with wives and families, in one way or other, and the way must necessarily be about as miserable as can be conceived.

Can nothing be done to improve the condition of these unfortunate men ? "Pensioner's" friends will, we fear, think it indelicate to allude to the subject in this manner. But they are not bound to have their condition ameliorated unless they please ; and we can assure them that the matter is a very serious one to some of their brethren. The poor pensioners are, as we have said, but little known in Bombay, and we can fancy that their instinct is to hide away from those who should or might be their friends. Thus their misery is hidden, and many among us are perhaps unaware that these men are not living comfortable and contented lives. There is one means by which their condition might be made sufficiently apparent, and improved at the same time. Instead of leaving our "gallant "defenders" to subside into slums, and sink—who shall say into what state of hardship and degradation—means should be taken to provide a "home" in which they could obtain shelter, and be placed in the way of making the most of the miserable stipends upon which they are expected to live. Provided with a clean and reputable dwelling the troubles of the poor pensioner would be half met—his cares certainly much simplified. And we all know how much more may be obtained for a mass sum of money disbursed upon an organised system than for the same sum divided into minute amounts, and frittered away under every disadvantage. It has been said that the poor pay double for everything ; and this is generally true, and more especially so when the poor lose their independence by the almost inevitable misfortune of getting into debt. Experience of the economical difference between the home and the out-of-door systems has been shown in the case of Greenwich Hospital. It is now some years since the residence of the pensioners was abolished, and the allowances made to the inmates took entirely the form of money. Many persons recommended the system as the best that could be. If you want to benefit a man, they said, give him his freedom to live where and how he likes ; do not hamper him with wretched regulations ; leave him to himself and he will be ten times more grateful to his country. The argument may apply in certain circumstances ; but in the case of the mass of the Greenwich pensioners it has been found to fail. Too many of the men dissipate their money in dissipating themselves, and find it difficult to provide for the necessaries of life. Unscrupulous relatives plunder them ; dissolute acquaintances sponge upon them. It is the pensioner who is made to pay for the drink ; he has always money, and has nothing to do with it. This is the idea among those about him ; and it is true that he has always money—so long as it lasts,—and that he has nothing to do for it—the latter being, perhaps, the most expensive condition upon which money can be obtained. The man has his freedom to be sure, but freedom with the surroundings described is a very bad state of slavery, and his comforts can be in no way compared with those which he enjoyed under the pleasant roof and easy regulations of the old Hospital.

From similar conditions similar results might be expected in this country, where, indeed, the evils of the out-of-door system are magnified to a distressing degree. A "home" is certainly required for our pensioners in Bombay, and the subject should receive the serious attention of Government as regards all three Presidencies. There is, however, a formidable difficulty to overcome, inasmuch as the pensioners are usually married men with families for whom separate apartments would be indispensably necessary. The great building of the New Sailors' Home might be thought to be adapted to the pensioners, but, notwithstanding its size, the accommodation for the sailors is, we believe, less than in the old building which has just been vacated. This old building might, after appropriate alterations had been made, be used as a home for some of the pensioners and their families ; but a more comprehensive scheme than this is required, and might be carried out. No one, we feel sure, will come forward and say that the pensioners are not deserving of better treatment than they generally meet with ; but if little can be done at present, their case is sufficiently important to merit the attention of the Government.

THE VICEROY'S ADDRESS TO THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, 2ND JAN.

CONSIDERED as a piece of literary composition, the Viceroy's Address is an exquisitely finished and charming work of art. It is not faultless in expression. There is surely some confusion of thought in the sentence, "I feel assured that, in the service of the British Crown public duty and personal devotion will ever *have* higher incentives than the expectation of public honours or personal emoluments." The sentiment is intelligible enough, though as we all know there is a good deal of humbug in it. It is the hope of plunder or promotion that makes most men zealous to serve the State. "The path of duty is the way to glory" in England, but men take the path for the sake of the glory. England never had a nobler or more devoted son than Nelson, yet he was not ashamed to say when he went into battle, "Now for a peerage or Westminster Abbey." Nor is there any more certain way of killing public spirit in a community than closing "the doors of fame" and wealth to all but a few favoured individuals. Hope alone makes men work well, and, when that is gone, the work may be done, but it is done mechanically and therefore badly. This, however, is a digression. What I wish to suggest is that the sentence should have read, "public duty and personal devotion will ever *be* higher incentives" to faithful service. These are motives to action, not acts. Another verbal criticism I would offer is on the phrase in the Queen's message, "that all may feel that under our rule the great principles of liberty, equity, and justice are secured to them." The French phrase, "liberty, equality, and fraternity," must have been running in Her Majesty's head, but the Imperial variation of it is hardly an improvement. What is the difference between "equity" and "justice?" There used to be an old legal joke, in which there may be still a good deal of truth, that law was a very different thing from equity ; but I always imagined that equity was justice. It is curious that in speeches of great historical value, which will remain on record for thousands of years, words are not more carefully weighed. These blemishes are, however, less serious than the deliberately misleading paragraph, in which it is stated that the achievement of winning and keeping the dominion of India "has been aided by the loyalty of Her Majesty's great allies and feudatories ; whose soldiers have shared with Her armies the toils and victories of war." The rest of the paragraph may pass ; but this statement is historically inexact ; and even a Viceroy has no right to falsify history in writing an important State paper. With the exception of the Nizam, not one of Her Majesty's great Indian feudatories has co-operated with the English in effecting the conquest of India, or in keeping the dominion of the country when won. On the contrary, they have all been reduced to their present state of vassalage to the Imperial Crown by a series of great wars, in which territory and power have been forcibly taken from them by victorious British armies. Even during the Sepoy War of 1857-58, though none of the present great feudatories of the Empire joined the rebels, their troops in some cases did so. It would not have been polite to remind them of these things ; but the English in India cannot afford to sacrifice truth to expediency, and for my part I think the Native Princes would not have respected the Viceroy less if he had said that they and the Paramount Power had ascertained their relative strength in war and were content to accept the settlement established in 1858 as final.

But the tone and drift of the whole Address should give general satisfaction. It is a relief to find that the concessions made to the natives are not of such a kind as to increase the irritation already excited among all classes of Europeans in India by a too excessive display of the policy of conciliation. To induce Europeans and natives to work together for the good of the Empire is the worthiest object of a Viceroy's ambition, but it was feared Lord Lytton was bent on attaining this end by means of the effacement of the European, or, at least, of his subordination to the native. The language of that section of the Address in which the services of Her Majesty's European subjects in India, official and non-official, are heartily recognized, shows that the Viceroy has acquired a conviction of the paramount importance of British interests in this country, and that the danger is removed of having these sacrificed to a false sentiment. The plain drift, too, of the paragraphs referring to the employment of natives in the administration of India is that only such among them as have attained the English standard of public virtue and intelligence will be employed in the service of the State. It was time that such assurances should be given. One constantly hears in public places the most bitter comments made by Europeans on Lord Lytton's partiality for the natives and the extraordinary affability of his manner in conversing with them. His Lordship's love of bowing and embracing seems to be partly the result of natural temperament and partly of a long Continental training. It is not an English taste, and the ordinary Briton has a great repugnance to it. But Lord Lytton is not an ordinary Briton, and Mr. Disraeli showed a nice discrimination of character in choosing him to watch over the destinies of an Empire, in which a principal part of the business of State is apparently to be made up of pageants, salutations, complimentary addresses, and the distribution of decorations and honorary titles. We are not now living in the times when the natives compared the simplicity of Clive's dress and way of life with the Imperial ostentation of M. de Bussy, and, notwithstanding their Oriental taste for fine trappings and the pomp of power, thought the Englishman the greater man of the two. Wiser heads than ours have determined that the Frenchman was right, and that the arrogant insular-minded Briton must abandon his exclusiveness, and conform himself to the habits of the people he has undertaken to govern. Are we to attribute to this desire to please the natives the singular omission of anything in the nature of a prayer or benediction from the ceremony of proclaiming the Empire yesterday ? Lord Lytton may think with Emerson that the Englishman looks upon his God as a useful piece of political furniture, forming a part of the British Constitution, like Magna Charta or the Habeas Corpus Act, and therefore to be set aside with other old lumber of that kind under the Empire. But the God of our fathers, to use the familiar phrase, has been a good God to England, and I doubt if people at home are prepared to carry religious toleration in India to the extent of forsaking Him altogether. At all events, we should not abandon Him till we have chosen some other God to worship. To set up an Empire which has no God at all, as was done yesterday, is a quite novel and startling development of the doctrine of State supremacy. Surely, if our rulers have not made up their minds yet which God they will adore, Keshub Chunder Sen would have been found equal to the occasion, and would have given them a prayer that could not have compromised anybody.

In defence of Lord Lytton's policy it must in fairness be said that some Indian political officers used to be rougher and more imperious in their carriage towards Native Princes than was at all pleasant or decorous. The fact must be recognised that these Princes are considerable personages, whose influence for good or evil in the country is very great. We need not, however, in our abhorrence of the old practice of discourtesy go run to the other extreme of petting the Princes till they fancy the Empire cannot possibly do without them. Lord Lytton's example in this respect has been so mischievous that each great native chief is now surrounded by a little knot of English courtiers, who smile and bow and flatter in imitation of the Viceroy till sometimes the astonished chief himself looks as if he did not know whether he was standing on his head or his heels.

I attach more importance to the paragraph in the Address devoted to the foreign policy of the Empire than to any other. The declaration that England is the guardian of "the whole civilization of the East" is just and courageous. Russia is now to England in the East what Persia or Parthia was for so many centuries to Rome, and no thinking man can help seeing that the struggle for supremacy between these Powers is not one that can be averted by the will of any Emperor or Minister. The force of national sentiment and human passions is too strong to be controlled by men who are usually mere creatures of ceremony, mere accidents of State. In the concealed or open warfare which must always be waged between England and Russia, the Indian frontier States will for a long time be the chief field of battle. It is, therefore, gratifying news that Lord Lytton's Government intends to hold the Frontier with a strong hand, and to tolerate no more of the impertinences which we have put up with during so many years from the Afreedees and the Ameer of Cabul. Some months ago the *Bombay Gazette*, in noticing Sir Bartle Frere's paper on Frontier Politics, ridiculed the discreditable squabbles of Scinde and Punjab officials, and exhorted the Government of India to let both the Scinde and Punjab "systems" go by the board and adopt a uniform policy better suited to the needs of the day. This has now been done. I believe a Chief Commissionership of the Frontier will be created, but at all events the direction of Frontier affairs will be placed in one man's hands, and Afghanistan will be compelled to abandon the exclusive policy in which England has so long patiently acquiesced. I rejoice at this change of policy. Our rulers have since 1842 treated the mountain barrier on the North-West Frontier as a great wall to keep out the barbarians. But the decline of the Roman Empire may be traced from the time when the Cæsars began to build walls marking the limits of their dominion, and refused to go out and meet their enemies. As Bismarck recently put it, a State which adopts the policy of non-annexation at any price is a State which has lost its place in the front rank of nations.

The readjustment of Frontier affairs will cause the severance of Scinde from Bombay ; and it is now certain that, by way of compensation, the Central Provinces will be annexed to your Presidency. The only question is about the propriety of letting the Jubbulpore districts, where Hindee is spoken, share the fate of the Nagpore districts, where Marathee is the language of the country. But similarity of language is not the only reason for annexing one territory to another. Geographical situation, the course of trade and uniform habits of administration must all be taken into account ; and these all point to the continued union of Nagpore and Jubbulpore. The Nerbudda Valley districts are not strong enough to form a distinct Chief Commissionership ; and they would fair much better under the rule of a strong Government, with a large Civil and Military service to choose its men from than if they stood alone.

This is a long political letter, but there is nothing doing in Camp to-day, and no news [illegible] give you. Everybody has gone to the Races.

There was very nearly a stampede of elepha[illegible] yesterday, one of these animals having b[illegible] frightened by the volley firing. Had [illegible] elephants massed at one end of the amphithe[illegible] broken loose, as seemed possible at one time, the ceremony of the Proclamation would have ended in an appalling calamity.

There is a Camp-rumour not worth much, that a faqueer ran all about the amphitheatre after the ceremony was over, denouncing the British Raj.

The new Bombay Companions of the Star of India are all able men, and I don't think there could have been a better selection. The order of the Indian Empire is not yet organized, and the names will not be out for a month.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 15TH DEC.

THE excitement over the Presidential contest in the United States has affected the cotton market, particularly this week, and both Liverpool and Manchester are comparatively bouyant. It was sometime before the political crisis on the other side influenced commercial matters at all, but letters, which have lately been received, represent the excitement and party feeling as becoming more bitter with each day that the uncertainty lasts, and speak frankly of the strong probabilites of a civil war, whichever candidate should ultimately obtain the coveted seat. A letter from a commercial source which has been circulated in Manchester contains the following passage :—"I fear there is little reason to doubt that, for a time at least, after the 4th of March next, both these gentlemen will assume to exercise the office of President ; and nothing but the greatest wisdom and forbearance can prevent the country from drifting into civil war, not with State against State but neighbour against neighbour. The dear bought freedom of the negro race would be imperilled, and the public credit receive a severe shock ; but the unity of the nation cannot be seriously menaced. A strong effort is being made to induce the more candid of the Republican party to interfere, but it is highly improbable that any result will follow." This means that the commercial interests would like Mr. Tilden, the Democratic candidate, to be elected—a peculiarity of the position I have before noticed. It is the repeated hints of coming trouble which have at length begun to alarm the markets ; but I cannot help thinking that they are exaggerated, and that a safe middle course will be found between now and March next. The extent of the estrangement between the two parties is even an element of safety. It is not the solid North against the solid South, as during the war, but every State is divided, and in some parts of the North, as New York itself, the Democrats are strongest. Under these conditions, there may be riots and prolonged disturbance, but it is difficult to conceive of such a struggle as that between Federal and Confederate, and, moreover, the Republicans themselves are by no means united. However, alarm has been taken, and notwithstanding the free receipts of cotton at the ports, which are very favourable to buyers, the fear of a disturbance to trade and industry in the United States outweighs all other considerations. Any sort of civil strife in the South would, of course, seriously interfere with the planting for next year's cotton crop. The fresh start in the price of the staple has extended itself to the goods markets, where, however, the movements are fitful and uncertain, and rather take the shape of additional caution among producers to avoid committing themselves to long contracts except at a further advance. Business is thus kept in suspense. The paralysis which has now fallen upon trade and industry in America is doubly annoying, because the country, after a long *régime* of stagnation, was just beginning slowly to wear round into a healthy state again. The process of recovery is now summarily checked, and it is a very unsatisfactory set off that the same disquiet which prevents orders for English goods from being sent over here, also interrupts the operations of the American manufacturers and their raids upon markets hitherto almost exclusively monopolised by England.

Mr. Goschen had another Egyptian bondholders' meeting on Tuesday, those concerned being the creditors of the Daira or private estate of the Khedive, who have not been included in the general scheme for the debt of the country, founded and floating, which Mr. Goschen had arranged first on his visit to Egypt. The Daira bondholders are in some respects worse off than the others ; and in some respects better. The total amount of the debt, which is to rank against the Daira exclusively, is about £9,000,000, nearly £6,000,000 being funded. It is hoped that the property will yield enough to pay 6 per cent. on this, but Mr. Goschen doubts the accuracy of the estimates as to profit and evidently thinks that at first not more than 4 per cent. will be obtainable. There is, moreover, another difficulty—namely, that many of the creditors will not take bonds bearing interest at all, but insist on being paid in full. These hold bills which are overdue and on which they have obtained execution from the new international tribunals, so that they hope to obtain payment of the principal. If the Khedive were a private trader in the sense that any ordinary Levant merchant is, the State could be sequestrated and put under trustees to be administered for the benefit of all the creditors alike, in place of being pulled to pieces by those whose claims happen to come first due in point of date ; but, unfortunately, while the courts can grant judgment on a written obligation the code which they enforce has no clause applicable to the treatment of the Khedive's private estate as that of a bankrupt. The first thing to be done therefore is to adopt the analogy of private insolvents here, and by adding an article to the code enable the tribunal to order the whole property to be managed for the behoof of all the creditors under its protection. This Mr. Goschen hopes will be done. Then a Board of administration will be formed consisting of three persons, one to be nominated by the Khedive and two by the creditors, and the property would have fair play. Now the Daira bondholders might not, in such circumstances, get 7 per cent., which is the present interest on their stock ; but, on the other hand, what they did get would be very well secured, for the tribunals could easily prevent any attempt by the Khedive to go back from his engagements, and this is more than could be said with absolute assurance of the promises he has made with reference to the State debt. The end of it all is, that Mr. Goschen is now empowered to act for the Daira creditors as well as for the others, and there seems no reason to doubt that he will do the very best for them which is possible. Altogether the situation is the oddest, and, if the comfort of so many worthy English investors were not at stake, the most ludicrous perhaps ever witnessed. The Khedive has all the power and privileges of an independent sovereign in one sense and yet not in another ; he can build up national debt to the amount of ninety millions sterling, can levy war, and impose or modify taxes, and yet he has not even the ordinary immunity from arrest and execution which the most trumpery president of a Central American Republic and Prince Grimaldi of Monaco enjoy. The Khedive trades, and he has all the risks of trading, from bad seasons, &c. ; he has also, though a sovereign prince, the mortification of being sued and sold up like any private huckster, but he has not the advantage which even the most humble trader enjoys of getting protection from courts when insolvent any more than when solvent ! It is the interest of all that such anomalies should be brought to an end, and the Khedive himself feels this now so thoroughly that it is quite certain no opposition will come from him.

The report of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway for the half year ending 30th June last was issued yesterday. It states that no addition to the open mileage was made during that period, but the length under construction—namely, the 14 miles of the Dakor branch to Palee on the Mahi river is expected to be opened for traffic in January next. The capital expenditure is now altogether £7,800,424-11-8. The gross revenue of the half year was £3[illegible]1,180 as compared with £360,472 in the corresponding half of 1875 ; the expenses were £170,427 against £160,407 ; and the net earnings were £220,753 against £200,065. The amount requisite to cover the guaranteed interest being £193,890, there is a surplus of £26,863, reduced by the deduction of some disallowed items to £20,342 divisible between Government and the shareholers. The Company's moiety will admit of a dividend to the stockholders in excess of the guaranteed interest at the rate of ⅛ per cent. for the half year. The increase of revenue is almost entirely in the goods traffic. The fire insurance fund [illegible] 30th June last to £50,090. The [illegible] of the bridge [illegible] fro[illegible] Gover[illegible] the questio[illegible] be considered[illegible] faction that the co[illegible] of the West Rajpoota[illegible] Ajmere has been authorised [illegible] India, as funds for new lines [illegible] The expediency of adopting the 5[illegible] in preference to the 3 feet 3 in. guag[illegible] the southern portions of this railwa[illegible] diate connection with the B. B. and C[illegible] has been submitted by the Bombay [illegible] to the Government of India with [illegible] rence of the Board. The report w[illegible] stating that, in view of the further exp[illegible] which will be necessary for bridges a[illegible] purposes, the directors are going to pro[illegible] special general meeting on an early date [illegible] £300,000 at such a time and in such a m[illegible] may be agreed with the Secretary of Sta[illegible] usual reports from the Company's offi[illegible] appended.

The East Indian Railway Company a[illegible] that at the half yearly meeting convened [illegible] 4th proximo the Board will recommend [illegible] dend of 13 per cent over and above the guara[illegible] interest. At this time last year the excess [illegible] ment was only 5-7 per cent.

With reference to the dispute between [illegible] Lancashire operatives and their employers wh[illegible] was so near ending in a lock-out, nothing no[illegible] remains to report except that negociations are going on between the joint committee of masters and men as to altering the Blackburn standard list of wages, and apparently in a spirit which promises a satisfactory result. The details of the desired changes are so purely technical that I need not go into them ; they have no interest beyond the locality. The result will doubtless be a higher rate of wages, so far, to the workers of inferior counts of goods, and the chief interes[illegible] it will have for your quarter of the world will b[illegible] two-fold ; it must tend to discourage the use [illegible] low staple cotton and to increase the cost of ma[illegible] sorts of cloths now sent to India. Your na[illegible] manufacturers should feel grateful to the La[illegible] shire artizans for the blundering zeal they d[illegible] to better their condition.

A process has been discovered here[illegible] ingenious young fellow in the employ[illegible] London and North Western Railway a[illegible] for dyeing felt carpets and other fabric[illegible] and through at one operation ; the pat[illegible] not only soaked through the carpet, [illegible] reproduced on the other side. H[illegible] like all other carpets, have had the p[illegible] side only, and when the fabric wo[illegible] place displayed an unsightly ba[illegible] new process stamps or prints o[illegible] fronted carpets with marvellou[illegible] sureness, and its patentees belie[illegible] lutionise the trade. Not mer[illegible] carpets, but curtains, table c[illegible] and any sort of textile can b[illegible] colours, I should add, are s[illegible] and the reproduction on [illegible] Felt carpets are not so much [illegible] in the Continent and Ameri[illegible] have taken out patents for [illegible] Italy, Switzerland and th[illegible] as England, and expec[illegible] manufacturing world as [illegible] fortunes.

Labouchere's new [illegible] soon, the literary m[illegible] Voules, late of the E[illegible] from the *World* a[illegible] journal under the na[illegible]

MORTALITY [illegible]
portant crisis with Ch[illegible]
would be alleviate[illegible]
Mrs. Johnson'[illegible]
genuine [illegible]
London,'[illegible]
bottl[illegible]

THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE AT DELHI.

OUR *Overland Summary* on Monday next will contain all the letters from our special correspondents that have been published during this week ; these letters and special telegrams form a very full, complete and interesting account of all that was to be seen in the Imperial Camp or that took place there, and they form the only history of the Imperial Assemblage worthy of the name that has as yet been published in India. We have in the length and interest of our special telegrams, and the excellent letters from our special correspondents, greatly distanced all our contemporaries, nor can any one of them come up with us now. We shall be happy to register orders for our *Overland Summary* of Monday next ; if six annas, the price of one copy including postage to England, be sent us, with the address in England clearly written, we will despatch it by the outgoing mail steamer ; the price of one copy including postage in India is four annas.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND SUITE FROM THE DELHI ASSEMBLAGE.

YESTERDAY morning His Excellency the Governor and suite arrived from Delhi by special train at Parell station at 9-30 a.m. Bombay time.

The special train was composed of two saloon carriages, one first class, three composite, two third class, two East India Railway luggage vans, four horse boxes and two brakes. Mr. Platts, the District Traffic Superintendent of the line, was in charge of the train. Mr. Coole, the station master of Byculla, was put in temporary charge of the Parell station until the arrival of His Excellency. Lord Mark Kerr was also one of the passengers by the same train ; he alighted at Callian. His Excellency's suite that arrived by the special were Captain Fawkes, Captain Jervoise, Captain Wodehouse, Mr. C. Gonne and Mrs. Gonne, Miss Southey, Colonel J. A. M. Macdonald, Dr. Close, Surgeon to H. E. the Governor, the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball, and a few other high officials.

His Excellency, on arriving at the Parell platform, expressed his satisfaction at the arrangements made by the Railway Company both in the up and the down journey, and to the punctuality and comfort they had experienced by the working of the trains.

By particular request all formalities for his reception at the station were dispensed with, the Railway Police maintaining order at the station was all that was observed.

A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at 10 A.M. yesterday on the arrival at the Presidency from Delhi of H. E. Sir P. Wodehouse, K. C. B., Governor of Bombay.

QUESTIONS ABOUT OLD BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Absence has delayed my thanks to your correspondents who were kind enough to answer my queries published in your issue of the 28th December, and particularly to "O. C.," whom I need not, however, trouble to fulfil his kind offer to send me an account of the fire of 1803. The only use I could put it to would be to cross examine my old Mussulman friend ; and him, as things go now, I shall not probably meet again on this side of the bridge of Al Sirât. For myself, after some experience of Indian evidence, I believe his statements, viz :—that he was a child when Tanna, was taken in December 1774, and a strong man when he "assisted at" the fire of February 1803 ; and is therefore, at least 102 years old.

He is a patel of Kasba Khaime, Taluka Salsette.

KESWAL.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

To W. J. Farrow, Esq., Secretary, Bombay Trades' Association.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 21st ultimo to the address of the President and Committee of Directors of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, I am desired to inform you that the Committee of Directors will keep the Reading Room open in the evening till 10 o'clock as a trial for three months as soon as arrangements can be made with the Gas Company for lighting the Reading Room, of which due intimation will be given to all the subscribers of the institute.—I have, &c.,

H. SADASEWJEE, Secretary.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Bombay, 4th Jan. 1877.

CRICKET.

ROYAL NAVY vs. PARSEE CRICKET CLUB.

As announced in our Thursday's issue, the return match between these two elevens came off on Thursday last on the General Parade Ground. The Navy men having won the toss went to field calling the Parsees in to bat, and Major and Pallonjee went in. After a score of 16 made by Major alone, Pallonjee was caught out with only one run for himself and his place was taken up by Sorabjee Mistry who returned with zero, being clean bowled out by Colmore. Patell next went in and made a very long stand, and when he had scored 29 runs for himself after a steady play of about an hour, he was bowled out by Fraser. The other players went in one after an[illegible] each [illegible] in scoring some [illegible] runs. [illegible]ther con-[illegible]

Mr.
Mr.
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Mr.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR R. TEMPLE APPOINTED A SPECIAL DELEGATE TO MADRAS.

IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE, 5TH JAN.

Sir Richard Temple has been appointed a Special Delegate by the Government of India to assist in the relief measures in the Madras Presidency. The Hon'ble Ashley Eden takes charge of Bengal on Saturday. Mr. Bernard accompanies Sir Richard Temple as his Special Secretary.

CONCLUSION OF THE CEREMONIES AT DELHI.

IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE, 5TH JAN.

The Assemblage ceremonies concluded today with a review of the military force, European and native, fourteen thousand strong, by the Viceroy. The saluting point was in front of the standard, at the entrance of the amphitheatre, in which were reserved seats for Europeans and Native Princes. The Viceroy arrived punctually at eleven, and mounting his horse, took his place, surrounded by Scindia and the great officials and a numerous staff. Some one forgot to hoist the flag at the arrival of the Viceroy, and it was not hoisted for an hour, and then at first upside down. The troops paraded for two whole hours in the broiling sun, while the retainers and escorts of the Native Chiefs marched past. This part of the affair was tedious and uninteresting. Every one was tired of embroidery and tinsel, and the curious mixture of dirt and splendour, of warlike ambition, and grotesque military weakness and indiscipline which no longer provokes a smile even from Tommy Atkins, standing sentry in the sun and heartily hoping he may never see another Raja or elephant again. At last this barbaric exhibition, which must have been most painful to the Chiefs themselves, was over, and, to the general relief, the British troops marched past in their usual excellent style. The Volunteer battalion, five hundred and thirty strong, was much applauded. The 92nd Highlanders and the 6th Foot were the chief favourites. After the march past the whole force gave a general salute, bands playing the National Anthem.

The Viceroy receives farewell visits this evening from the Governor of Madras and the Lieutenant Governors and then leaves for Puttiala. Sir Richard Temple and the Hon'ble Ashley Eden leave to-morrow. Sir Richard Temple hands over charge of Bengal at Allahabad, and continues his journey straight on to Bellary. Captain Rivett Carnac, 11th Hussars, goes with him as Military Secretary and accompanies him to Bombay in the same position next May, when Sir Richard Temple relieves Sir Philip Wodehouse. Lady Temple probably goes to Mahableshwur next month.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE REVIEW AND CLOSE OF THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE.

IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE, 5TH JAN.

The Review of the troops commenced moving at eleven o'clock on the ground adjoining the amphitheatre erected for the Proclamation. On the Viceroy driving in a salute of 31 guns was fired for the first time and the troops presented arms. The Chiefs yet remaining in Delhi and a large number of spectators were present. The Viceroy and other Chiefs occupied the same position as they did on the 1st. The troops and the retinues of the several Chiefs accompanied by bands and State elephants first marched past. Conspicuous among them were the Gaekwar's gold and silver guns, the Nizam's African bodyguard and Cashmeree troops. This portion of the programme occupied two hours forming the principal feature of the affair; the Government elephants headed by the Viceregal animals then passed in procession. Then came a march past of the British Troops, led off by the Artillery followed by the cavalry, with the Infantry last. After the march past the Artillery and Cavalry executed some manœuvres and the troops marched home. On approximation twenty thousand troops took part in the Review. At sunset 101 guns were fired from the Ridge to announce the close of the Imperial Assemblage.

THE CONFERENCE.—ADHESION OF THE TURKS TO THEIR COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 5TH JAN.

At the sitting of the Conference yesterday, the Turkish Delegates justified the counter-proposals submitted by the Porte, and adhered to the rejection of the proposals made by the Powers. The high Plenipotentiaries, nevertheless, continued to discuss the rejected points. The Conference re-assembles on Monday.

CHINA AND SPAIN.

SHANGHAI, 4TH JAN.

The Shanghai *Courier* states that the Spanish Minister has broken off diplomatic relations with the Chinese Government, and that the Spanish fleet has been ordered to China. The cause of the rupture is doubtful, but unsettled claims and the Cuban difficulty are mentioned.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 4TH JAN.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's s.s. Thibet with the outward mails of 22nd ultimo left here for Bombay at 11 o'clock to-night.

The same Company's s.s. Hydaspes left at 2 this afternoon for Galle and Calcutta.

LONDON, 4TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera .... 5 7/16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Exchange on India	1s. 10¾d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	90½
4½ per cent. do.	90½
5½ per cent. do.	92¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	94¼.
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	105½.
Bar Silver	57¼.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£13,937,500	Dec. £1,000,000
Bills Discounted	£19,562,500	Inc. £2,062,500
Bullion	£28,375,000	

Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities, 45 per cen

The sum of £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

Arrival—Australia.

Depasture—Sam Weller, and Egbert.

A Madras paper reports that cholera has made its appearance among the men of H. M's 67th Regiment in the Fort. A Private of the corps died from the disease on Tuesday last, and since then six cases have been admitted into the Regimental Hospital.

We learn from our London correspondent that merchants in London are reported to be buying silver in order to keep up the rates of exchange. The remittances to India are getting large, one of the P. and O. vessels, the Bokhara, recently brought out about one million sterling in silver, the greater portion of which went to Calcutta. The latest prices quoted in London of silver is 57¼.

Cholera seems to be making progress in the Belgaum Collectorate, as indicated in the brief announcement in the "Season report" published yesterday—"Cholera continues; 224 deaths." This is for one week. The Government should certainly call for more detailed information, or if, as is likely, they have already obtained it, some particulars should be put before the public, and information given as to the steps taken to arrest the disease. Cholera is also reported to have appeared in the adjoining districts, but is of a milder type, evidently from the few fatal cases reported.

The Austrian correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 12th Dec. says:—"The work of framing and amending the projected Turkish Charter, or, as the official denomination will be, the Organic Laws of the Empire, is still going on without intermission, Cabinet Councils succeeding each other rapidly. In most of the great questions the reformers carried their point. Hence the disputed principle of ministerial responsibility has been accepted. This entails a far more radical change in Turkey than it does elsewhere, for it does away with the exceptional position of the Grand Vizier, who carries on the whole Government, as the *Alter ego* and Plenipotentiary of the Sultan, and with regard to whom the other Ministers are in the position of head clerks of departments. This office of Grand Vizier, which is somewhat analogous to the position of the Mayors of the Palace of the Frankish Kings, is to be abolished; but out of consideration for the person of the present Grand Vizier, he is to keep the title while he lives."

A terrible tragedy took place at Nice on the 6th Dec. M. Mastelloni, a young Italian, presented himself at the residence of a Hungarian lady, the Countess Laure Erdeudy, about thirty years of age, and being shown into the dining-room he was soon joined by the lady, who asked the object of his visit. M. Mastelloni at once stepped to the door, locked it, and after some angry words shot Mdme. Erdeudy with a revolver, the ball entering near the right eyebrow and passing through the skull. The murderer then turned the weapon against himself and lodged a ball in his own head. The man servant, on hearing the shots, burst open the door and saw both persons on the floor, covered with blood. The agony of Mdme. Erdeudy lasted three hours before death put an end to it. The murderer was taken to an hospital and died on the following morning. Mastelloni is said to have borrowed money from the Countess, promising to marry her, and on her refusing to assist him further he killed her and himself.

The Admiralty have issued a circular placing naval salutes on a new basis, which has been agreed to by all the maritime Powers of Europe. Hereafter salutes will not be returned to Royal personages, chiefs of State, or members of Royal families, or to diplomatic, naval, military, or consular authorities, or foreigners of high distinction, whether upon arrival or departure at a port, or on visiting her Majesty's ships, nor will salutes be returned when fired to celebrate national festivals or anniversaries. Salutes from her Majesty's ships will be returned gun for gun to the national flag on arrival at a foreign port, to foreign flag officers, and commodores when met with at sea or in harbour. Salutes to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and to the Viceroy of India are not returned. When the flag of the Lord High Admiral or the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty is saluted by a foreign ship of war, on her arrival or on meeting, such salute will be returned gun for gun. These rules are to come into general operation on and after the 1st of July, 1877. It is significant, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that the title of Lord High Admiral occurs in this circular. Such a distinction is at present non-existent, but it is presumed to be held in reserve to be conferred at a future day.

We take the following items of news from the *Pall Mall Budget*:—"The Emperor of Russia, according to the *National Zeitung*, has given Lord Augustus Loftus, her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg, an explicit assurance that, should armed occupation of Bulgaria prove indispensable, the Russian troops shall be wholly withdrawn as soon as the object of the occupation is attained. Russian newspapers mention three years as the time for which occupation] is contemplated. A report has been in circulation that an agreement had been arrived at between the Marquis of Salisbury and General Ignatieff concerning the occupation of Bulgaria; but this is denied in a Constantinople telegram, dated the 13th inst. Up to that date, it is affirmed, the question had not even been mooted between the British and Russian plenipotentiaries. The Vienna papers assert that Turkey is quite resolved not to submit to any military occupation. Some of these journals (the Austrian correspondent of the *Times* tells us) publish a sort of *communique* from Turkish sources, stating that, notwithstanding the news of an approach between the Cabinets of London and St. Petersburg with regard to an eventual occupation of the Slavonic provinces, the Turkish Government will not allow an occupation under any form whatever, or by whatever Power, be it Russia, England, or Austro-Hungary; the Porte will, under no conditions, give up the principles of the Treaty of Paris, and is decided to consider every project of a foreign occupation as a *casus belli*."

The members of the Conference are Safvet Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Edhem Pasha, Ambassador at Berlin, as representatives of the Sublime Porte; the Marquis of Salisbury, as Special Delegate, and Sir Henry Elliot, as Resident Ambassador, acting in the name of her Majesty's Government; the Comte de Burgoing, Ambassador at Constantinople, and the Comte de Chaudordy, Ambassador at Madrid, both Plenipotentiaries for the French Republic; Count Zichy, Resident Ambassador at Constantinople, and Baron Calice, Diplomatic Agent at Bucharest, accredited by the Government of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Russia, Germany, and Italy are simply represented by the respective heads of their diplomatic establishments—Russia by her Ambassador, General Ignatieff; Germany by Baron Werther, her Ambassador; Italy by her Minister, Count Corti. The Conference will thus, met in full Council, consist of eleven members. Regarding the proceedings at a preliminary unofficial meeting held on Monday (Dec. 11) a Constantinople telegram received in Paris says:—

> At the first preliminary meeting of the Conference at the Russian Embassy on Monday, under the presidency of General Ignatieff, the plenipotentiaries commenced by discussing the questions concerning Servia and Montenegro, and agreed upon the following points, which will be officially sanctioned later:—As regards Montenegro, the Conference admitted the expediency of a rectification of the Montenegrin frontier, which would be determined by an international commission meeting at Ragusa. It would comprise the addition to Montenegro of the following districts—namely, Zulochi, Baniani, Piva, Dobniak, Charansi, Kolachine, Vasovich, Drecolovich, Kuchi, Spaur, and Nichsich. The Prince of Montenegro would go to Constantinople to do homage to the Sultan for the new territories conceded to him. With respect to Servia the Conference admitted that the Servian territory should be evacuated by the Turks, the prisoners returned on both sides, and the armistice prolonged until the conclusion of peace. It was further agreed that the valley of the Drina should be considered as the western frontier of Servia, this rectification implying the definitive cession of Little Zwornik to Servia. These first results confirm the expectation of an understanding between the Powers. Lord Salisbury is understood to pursue a very conciliatory policy strongly in favour of peace. General Ignatieff, in his last interview with his Lordship is stated to have declared that he would accept the occupation of Bulgaria by a neutral State, such as Belgium or Switzerland.

We read in the *Pall Mall Gazette* that the officers engaged in the recent Arctic Expedition were entertained on the 8th December by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. Among those invited to meet them were Admirals Sir H. Codrington and Sir A. Milne, Sir H. Rawlinson, Sir Rutherford Alcock, and many old Arctic explorers. Sir George Nares, in responding to the toast of his health, referred to the "lime juice" episode which has been so much discussed. He said that, acting on his rights as a commander, and on his own experience, he despatched his travelling parties as nearly as possible exactly on the same rations with which former expeditions had performed successful journeys. Lime-juice was not included in those rations, and it never had been used as a ration in cold weather, although a small quantity was carried for medical purposes. Their predecessors were absent from their ships, on the same diet that was allowed to the recent expedition, for more than one hundred days, without ever tasting a drop of lime-juice, and all the men were brought back safely. Immediately on the weather becoming warmer, viz. in May, it had become the custom to issue lime-juice as a ration, and it had been so issued during the last expedition. Sir George admitted that hereafter lime-juice must be carried in some shape or other, and he hoped that it would be either in the form of a lozenge, or in some way that would render its addition to the stores practicable. The freedom of the City of London was to be presented to Sir George on the 27th Dec., and the captain and his comrades would afterwards be entertained at a banquet by the Shipwrights' Company. The Mayor of Liverpool having invited Sir G. Nares and other officers of the Arctic Expedition to a banquet in Liverpool, Sir George writes [illegible]:—"We have received so many in[illegible] the reply [illegible] parts of the kingdom that [illegible] gladly from a[illegible] decline all with the [illegible] or of such pelled to d[illegible] otherwise [illegible]." Captain Lord Mayor's [illegible] given [illegible] Civil Division, accept an invitation [illegible] as an important town [illegible] Stephenson was gazette[illegible] on Tuesday.

PROCLAMATION DAY IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHURRUMPORE, 2ND JAN.

A Grand Durbar was held on the 1st instant by the Maharana of Dhurrumpore to inaugurate the auspicious occasion of the assumption by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of the title of "Empress of India." The site selected for holding this Durbar was a large and spacious *maidan* in front of the Palace, where a capacious *mandwa* was erected. The pillars and walls of this temporary building were covered with silk and brocade, both of various colours, and ornamented with glittering tassels and fringes. The whole *mandwa* was covered with festoons of flowers and evergreens. The arch over the gateway of the Durbar was magnificently decorated and contained the words, "Viva Empress of India," and in the Guzeratee language "Long live Kaiser-i-Hind," and on one of the side entrances, the word "Welcome" was most prominent in gold letters. The ground was well covered with silk and red broadcloth, and chairs were provided for visitors and Durbar people. The dais, over which Maharana Shri Naron Dewjee Raja presided, was embroidered in gold, and at intervals, intertwined with silver lace and silk thread.

Mr. C. E. Frost, C.S., on behalf of Mr. Pratt, Collector of Surat, and Agent for H. E. the Governor, was deputed to Dhurumpore to be present at the Durbar. The Maharana on his arrival received him with due honours and a salute, and accommodated him in a suitable residence.

At half-past four o'clock in the afternoon of the 1st January the Raja Saheb with the Prince and other sons arrived at the Durbar-house and took up their seats on the dais. Immediately afterwards Mr. Frost, accompanied by Mr. Sorabjee Maneckjee, the Karbari, and Mr. Bhugwut Row, the Dewan, riding in the Raja's State carriage, also arrived there. In front of the Durbar-house, a guard of honour, consisting of sowars and the local police force, was drawn up; and as a novelty, about a hundred boys of the town school were also present to do honour to the occasion. On Mr. Frost and his party alighting from the State carriage, the guard of honour presented arms, and the boys sang in Guzeratee, "God save the Queen." The assembled multitude, both in and out of the Durbar, gave three cheers, amongst which Mr. Frost took his seat on the dais. Mr Frost then rose and said that he would read the Proclamation announcing the assumption by H. M. the Queen of Her new title of "Empress of India," which he did in English in a loud and clear voice, and afterwards added that by the assumption of the new title, the rights and privilege of the Native Chiefs and Princes would in no way be affected, but preserved and honoured as heretofore. Mr. Bhaedas then rendered in Guzeratee what had been read in English, for the edification of those who were not acquainted with the latter language.

At the conclusion of this ceremony, several salutes as well as a *feu de joie* were fired, and the people in the Durbar, numbering 3,500, gave lusty cheers, and afterwards in all solemnity wished the God Almighty to bless the "Kaiser-i-Hind" that she may enjoy Her new title for "a long length of days."

The elder son of the Raja, the heir-apparent to the Dhurrumpore throne, then addressed the assembly as follows:—

Mr. Frost and Gentlemen of the Durbar.—At the desire of my beloved father, Raja Saheb Maharana Naron Dewjee, I beg leave to offer a few observations on this gladdening occasion. He would have said something himself, but his feeble health precludes his doing so. You are aware that this day has been appointed by H. E. the Viceroy to celebrate the auspicious event at Delhi in commemoration of the assumption of the high and dignified title of Empress of India by Her Majesty. I make bold to say that the Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi is one of which there is no parallel in this or any other country; the gorgeous splendour and the magnitude of its extent are unequalled. The Viceroy has been kind enough to invite the Maharana to be present at the Imperial city, for which we feel ourselves extremely obliged to His Excellency, but our regret is the greater, therefore, that we are denied the privilege by circumstances over which we have no control. In order, however, to inaugurate the happy event, the Raja Saheb has deemed it his duty as a loyal friend of the British, to order the present Durbar to be holden and, I am happy to say, the presence of Mr. Frost has contributed to enliven the assembly and add *eclat* to the event. He represents the British Government, having been deputed by the Agent of H. E. the Governor at Surat, in pursuance of instructions from the Viceroy. The Proclamation just read by Mr. Forest has gladdened our hearts, and in return we wish that Her Majesty the Empress of India may live long to enjoy Her new title. In the present Durbar, you will see our karbarees, bankers, sirdars, inamdars, our friends and our subjects of all classes, all bent upon manifesting their sincere loyalty to Her Majesty; and nothing has delighted us more than to see them all assemble for one common cause—and that is to show our loyalty to the English Government, which is truly styled, the paternal Government of India. It treats all princes and chiefs, high and petty, with the love and affection of parents; and we have always acknowledged and nothing appreciated this kindly treatment with feelings of deep obligation. This feeling of cordiality was heightened by the visit to India last year of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and it was a source of unmingled gratification to my father when he had the honour of a reception granted to him by the Prince. We repeat that our subjects of all classes participate in this devoted loyal feeling as manifested this evening in the Durbar. (Loud applause.) I cannot, however, refrain from expressing our further sentiment that it is the boast of the British Government that they respect the rights, privileges, and position of the native chiefs as well as those of their own subjects, for which we must all feel grateful to them and to their sovereign, the *Kaiser-i-Hind*. They watch with a jealous eye, and wish to promote the welfare of the chiefs and cement their frendship by mutual bonds of friendly cordiality. I believe it is well known that the State of Dhurrumpore is one of the most ancient kingdoms in India. Its founder is unknown; and its early history is enveloped in oblivion; and, owing to a long period of time that has elapsed since its foundation, we are unable to give a correct account of its origin and progress. But from traditional history, handed down to us by our ancestors, it is evident it has existed for the last 1,400 years, during which time the State had undergone various vissicitudes of life under the Hindu, Mahomedan and other rulers, and had had no peace, until India came under the British Government, which is considered a just and beneficent rule. Under it we enjoy internal peace and external protection, and happiness pervades all classes of the Indian communities. We make this public declaration of our devoted loyalty to the Empress, as we enjoy Her protection and reap advantages which might otherwise be denied us. This is a most memorable day and worth recording in the archives of Indian history. It is not strange that people of all classes in India should embrace this opportunity and show unmistakeable signs of devotion and loyalty to their sovereign on such an auspicious day as this. Before concluding this short address, let us pray that the sovereignty of Her Majesty the Empress of India may remain over this country for ever, that its prosperity may increase day by day, that She may live long, and Her reign descend to her posterity without failure, and Her protecting hand may extend over this principality—Amen! (Loud and continued cheers.)

Mr. Frost, on behalf of the British Government, expressed himself highly pleased with the maiden speech of the young Raja, and acknowledged in suitable terms the sentiments of loyalty displayed by the Maharana of Dhurrumpore. Nosegays and *pan sooparee* were then distributed; and the school-boys were treated with sweetmeats, after which the Durbar was dissolved.

The Raja Saheb, accompanied by his son and Karbarees, paid a return visit to Mr. Frost at half past 6 P. M. the same evening.

The whole town was illuminated. The court, the school, the dispensary, the custom house and all other public places were beautifully illuminated. Later in the evening fireworks were displayed, and the whole was wound up with a musical soiree, in which Mr. Frost joined, and often expressed himself highly pleased with what had transpired at the town of Dhurrumpore.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 2ND JAN.

The troops in the British Cantonment here paraded in full dress uniform at about quarter past four o'clock in the afternoon yesterday, for the purpose of celebrating the assumption by H. M. the Queen of the Imperial title of "Empress of India." At half-past four the whole of the troops under the command of Colonel Thompson were formed up at deploying distance facing south, and soon after all the corps were in their proper places, Captain F. H. Jackson, Assistant Agent to the Governor General at Baroda, came forward with the Imperial Proclamation, and made his way to the flag-staff. The several corps were formed up in the following order:—The demi-battery on the extreme right, then came the detachment of the 15th Europeans, and on the left of this body came the 9th and the 22nd Regiment N. I., and on the extreme left stood the squadron of 1st Lancers. After the Proclamation had been first Imperial salute of 101 rounds was fired [illegible] the and second thirty-four rounds of [illegible] last thirty-infantry fired a *feu de-joie*, and [illegible] their last round three rounds the Infantry ag[illegible] playing the first of the *feu-de-joie*, the band ga[illegible] the Queen, after and second portions o[illegible] the band playing the which they presented [illegible]ree hearty cheers were National Anthem[illegible] Europeans with their helmets given by the t[illegible] troops were formed into quarter off. Subs[illegible] leading companies and closed to 12 colum[illegible]d were marched off to their respective pa[illegible] shopkeepers in the Camp, to display their [illegible] to the British Crown, illuminated their shops in [illegible] evening.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NOWSAREE, 2ND JAN.

The New Year's Day in Nowsaree passed very pleasantly. At 4 P. M. in the High School, known as Kavasjee Jehanghir Nowsaree Zarthosti Madrisa, a meeting, consisting of the chief Parsee Dustoors, Desais and others was held to hear the students recite Guzeratee songs composed by Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Vazifdar in honour of the Empress of India. After the head Dustoorjee was elected President, Desai Jamshedjee Tomeoljee, the Secretary of the Madrisa, at the request of the Headmaster, Mr. Framjee Nowrojee Dady Burjorns, recited a very fine *gazel* in Urdoo composed by himself to commemorate the occasion. Then followed the songs of the students, whose recitations, accompanied by the melodious tunes of an accordian, much entertained the hearers. On the close of the song Dustoorjee Khursetjee Jamshedjee, who is an able speaker, the Headmaster of the Navazbai Tata Girls' School, and Mr. Hormusjee Maneckjee Dady Burjorns, spoke at great length. In honouring the Empress they honoured the Gaekwar. When the speeches were concluded sweetmeats were distributed to the students. In the evening the Madrisa was illumined. With the tomtomwallas loudly beating their drums, the illumination and the hurrahs of the students of the Kavasjee Jehanghier Madrisa became for a time the centre of attraction to all.

The Mehrjee Rana Library and the Fire Temple were also illumined. In the latter at 7 P. M. a *jasan* ceremony was performed when all Parsees—both priests and laymen—invoked the Supreme Being to protect the Empress and the Royal Family.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, 2ND JAN.

Yesterday was a memorable day in the annals of British India. It must no doubt have been celebrated in every part of the Empire with solemnity and *eclat* befitting the occasion. According to appointment a Durbar was held here at the Kothee last evening. Admission cards were issued to the visitors who responded to the invitation in right earnest. The hall was literally crowded with spectators. Escutcheons of different sorts on which were displayed heraldic devices of various descriptions were hung upon the walls. Seats were arranged in tiers, the front row being assigned to the Raja of Loonawara, Raja of Soonth (entitled to a salute of 9 guns each), Alla Khachar of Jaitpore and the princelings of the Rajkumar College—all attired in splendid holiday costumes. Opposite to them sat the gallant sons of Mars in red uniforms and the Agency officials. A temporary gallery was erected to accommodate the ladies. Near Major J. W. Watson, officiating Political Agent, were seen some of the civil officers of the province. When the hour struck five, Major Watson, who, it must be owned, is a good Guzeratee and Persian scholar and a great antiquarian to boot, commenced the proceedings by reading out the Proclamation in Guzeratee. I need not try to acquaint you with the contents thereof, as no doubt they must be the same everywhere. The faces of the native audience were seen to glow with delight, when they saw that the allegiance and devotion of their countrymen to the British Crown, were acknowledged in fitting terms. The Act, anent the assumption of the title of Empress by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, was then read both in English and Guzeratee. The reading ended with the familiar "God save the *Queen*." The word "Queen" was certainly not very appropriate much less consistent with the whole thread of the ceremony then observed. Is it not a little ridiculous to pray for the *Queen's* safety when at the very moment you declare Her Majesty's pleasure to be known by the title of Empress of India? But this mistake can easily be forgiven, knowing as everybody does that habit is second nature. A new National Anthem of "God save the Empress of India" ought to be composed by any of the numerous poets that abound in India from Lord Lytton downward. When the Proclamation was read, silver medals were awarded to three regimental sepoys by the Commanding Officer, Colonel Batty. The distribution of *attar*, *pan*, *golab* and nosegays brought the auspicious ceremony to a close. The Royal salute of 101 guns was of course fired on the Parade Ground. I must not forget to mention here that a similar Durbar was also held on the same day in the town of Rajkote. The Proclamation was read by the Political Assistant, Captain Salmon. The young Thakore Sahib received the announcement as he should, and made a suitable reply in words full of loyalty. The town and the camp were illuminated at night, and the Thakore Sahib celebrated the occasion by a good display of fireworks. In short, the 1st of January 1877 was observed by every one as a gala day.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 2ND JAN.

Of the numerous decorations and illuminations at Poona, amongst the Parsee community, Mr. Sorabjee Ruttonjee Patel's fire temple, in the city of Poona, on the night of the Proclamation deserves more than a passing notice. There was a cordial reunion amongst all the inhabitants of Poona, if, indeed, not all over India, and as the proceedings on this memorable day—the day of the Proclamation—will live in history as the most important feature in the history of India, we are bound to chronicle every event that has taken place to do honour to Her Majesty the Queen on the day she assumed her new Indian title.

It need scarcely be repeated that the Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Nosserwanjee Jamaspjee, the most popular high priest of the Parsees in the Deccan, is a Parsee gentleman of considerable intelligence with regard to English politics, and one held in high esteem and regard by all classes of the community in the Deccan, All the fire temples at Mhow, Hydrabad (Deccan), Sholapore, Jaulna, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Sattara, and Mahableshwur, Belgaum, Akola, Indore, and Aurungabad, &c. &c., are under his sole jurisdiction, and it is no matter of wonderment that a Parsee gentleman of his position and rank had the good sense and judgment to do honour and show every loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen, on behalf of the members of the respective Parsee communities under his jurisdiction, whose episode of the great pageant on the day of the Proclamation was just as striking as any of the other pageants in Poona.

The entrance doors to the fire temple and "Dustoor Hall" in Nana's Peit were well decorated with leaves and flowers, and most brilliantly illuminated with tri-coloured paper and other lamps, the whole forming one of the best sights in Poona. The several arches were beautifully constructed, and the right entrance gates bore the inscription "Long live the Empress of India," whilst the left bore the now common sentence, "God save the Royal Family." The garden was likewise most tastefully arranged, decorated, and illuminated, and it was one of the most picturesque sights we have ever seen. "Dustoor Hall," most elegantly furnished, was in itself a great attraction. Here we observed another brilliant illumination, the chandeliers showed in fine relief. The hall was hung with portraits of the most eminent persons of the day amongst the Parsee community, and the portrait of Sir Philip Wodehouse was placed in a very prominent position.

During the day there was a special dinner given by the Khan Bahadoor in honour of the Proclamation, at which a large number of guests were present.

Some time before the day of the Proclamation, the Dustoor issued the following circular:—

"Be it known to all the faithful Zoroastrian brethren inhabiting the Camp and City of Poona, that on account of the fortunate event of our Most Gracious Majesty's assumption of the title of the "Empress of India" on the ensuing auspicious Monday, the 1st of January 1877, and the 14th day of the 4th month 1246 Zezdezurdee, they should, as they are in duty bound, regard that day as the day of public thanksgiving and rejoicing, and spend it in a manner befitting the occasion, and enthusiastically decorating and illuminating their respective residences as their means will allow. This duty, be it known, is most imperative, in order to express our true joy and sincere regard towards the Empress of India, as being Her Majesty's loyal subjects, and true and sincere Zoroastrians. Faithful followers of the British Crown we most undoubtedly owe, and shall ever be. You are all, therefore, directed to offer up to the grand Geometrician of the Universe prayers for the welfare, prosperity, and permanence of the British Crown."

We give below a copy of the concise prayer offered up in the Sorabjee Ruttonjee Patel's fire temple, and all other fire temples under the jurisdiction of the Khan Bahadoor. The prayer was composed by K. B. himself as the high priest of the Parsees in the Deccan in the Zend language.

"Oh! most bright, full of lustre, imperishable and omnicient Ormuzd grant this our prayer, that the reign of our Empress Victoria may be crowned with fortitude and victory; may her dominions increase; may she live long and in perfect health, and may the lustre of her reign never cease to shine upon us, Amen!

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KHUNDWA, 1ST JAN.

In Khundwa, in the district of Nimar, better and more widely known by its adjunct of junction, for here the Holkar State Railway branches off from the G. I. P. line, they held high festival to-day. And to this end is the city gaily decorated with flags, miles of illumination scaffolding, triumphal arches bearing transparencies of national coats-of-arms, stands of fireworks in devices of all descriptions, and at every turn the sounding title "Empress of India" inscribed in a variety of forms and colours and in a dozen languages greeted the eye.

You will have celebrations in a hundred towns from the gorgeous pageant at Delhi downwards with more or less glitter and *eclat*; but for judicious selection of what such a days' enjoyment ought to be on a to[illegible] down scale, to meet the requirements of the se[illegible] Deputy Commissionership and railway sta[illegible] magnitude, give me the doings in [illegible] pretty little place. The Proclamation [illegible] sports, both for Europeans and natives, P[illegible] readings and a ball tea fête for the children, P[illegible] of the programme—and supper, to which—in the w[illegible] ustomed *nautch* for the all will be welcome, and the a[illegible] unlike most places, natives. Considerate is it inde[illegible] national rejoicings where in any arrangements [illegible] officialdom is completely overlooked, an[illegible] preparations for the officials and nati[illegible] are undertaken hand in hand. In a[illegible] here there is a large [illegible] who have not often an opportunity [illegible] them to take part in such entertai[illegible] and you will not be suprized to hear that all [illegible]d took advantage of the kind and general [illegible] of Colonel Playfair and the officials of the station. Trains, both up and down, have arrived with pleasure-seekers in crowds to add to the merriment. The half past nine train brought in from Burhanpore the Assistant Commissioner and some Rajas and native celebrities, who wound their way in procession under numerous triumphal arches to where the Durbar tents were pitched, a blaze with crimson and gold and flags and banners, and arches of evergeens cunningly erected. The G. I. P. Railway Volunteers under Captain Shipps were in position on the sides of the way from one of the triumphal arches to the Proclamation tent, along which the Deputy Commissioner was to pass. When all had been seated—the Europeans on one side and the natives on the other—the representative of the Queen arrived, at whose entrance all stood up. The Proclamation was then read by Colonel Playfair in English and by the Native Judge in the vernacular, and was responded to suitably by members of the Hindoo and Mussulman communities. The Deputy Commissioner then read out an eloquent speech in Hindi in which he expatiated on the benefits of English rule, and for the attainment of what philanthropic objects the Queen had assumed the style of Empress of India, compared the less important Proclamation of 1858 with that just enunciated, and wound up with calling upon them one and all, to give their faithful allegiance as loyal subjects to the august person who had done them such great honour that day.

Khilluts and honorary magistracies were then distributed and the gallant Colonel thanked the different gentlemen: Mr. Berrill, Mr. Shipp, Messrs. Hare and Finch, who had so ably assisted in the preparations for the day's *tumasha*. Now great guns (large earthen bombs) belch with furious roar their loud thunder to the astonished world, drowning completely the more modest ebullitions of the Volunteer salute, while *attar* and *pan* are distributed inside. For the volunteers there is a capital cold collation at the Railway Refreshment Room, and now they move to do justice to it, not before, however, giving three hearty cheers and one more at the top of their stentorian voices, for the Empress of India.

The athletic sports under the joint and able management of Messrs. Finch, Shipp, and Hare, with Colonel Playfair as judge and Mr. Berrill as starter, brought forth a number of competitors and went off without a hitch.

The pole jump for Europeans was contested by two parties—Messrs. Hare and Marshall; the latter effecting the highest jump, something over nine feet. The prize was a quart tankard.

In the native bullock cart race two engaged; there were two prizes. Both won.

Broad jump was won by Mr. Gaston. Prize, an ash tray. Throwing the cricket ball, Mr. Hare carried off this event. 99 yards. Prize, a set of gold studs.

Native chatty race came off without any mishap.

Hurdle race for Europeans. Six flights of hurdles. 250 yards. Cleverly won by Mr. Hare. The rest stuck about the hurdles. Prize, a set of muffineers.

100 yards flat race—Mr. Sargon, who got a set of napkin rings.

Quarter mile flat race—Won by Mr. Sargon by a stride from Mr. Hare. Prize, a cup.

Mussuck Race.—As the two winners approached the judge, one pulled the other down and emptied his mussuck over him; in the meantime the third and fourth men came past the post winning the prize leather. Blindfold jockey race—and oh! the sack race was glorious. A dozen elongated ninepins or sacks with heads stuck out of them, jumping and bobbing all over the place and against each other, coming crushing down some at the start, some midway, numbers falling on their heads and faces at the judge's feet, while the winner, Mr. Hart, jumped all the way like a rubber ninepin past the post, cleverly winning a large flask.

The most difficult race was the steeple chase, 250 yards, four impediments, 2 hidden ditches with fences, and two double hurdles, won by Mr. Gaston, who carried off the prize—a tiffin basket.

Donkeys race—12 competitors. These men—the donkey,—behaved in a most remarkable manner in carrying their riders to the fore with the utmost despatch—all crowding round the judge simultaneously, as if each considered himself entitled to the prize

Camel races showed how these unwieldy creatures can gallop if they chose. Wrestling, climbing the greasy pole, and performing bulls, brought the day's sports to a successful termination.

Now for the youngsters, "Homan's tea puddle" awaits discussion. Tables neatly arranged in rows laden with good things under the trees, and the little urchins are not long in crowding round them. Mrs. Playfair and the ladies of the station are assiduous in their kindly endeavours, encouraging the shy little ones to do full justice to what their kindness had provided.

The prizes to successful competitors were bestowed by the Deputy Commissioner's lady, with a few appropriate words to each, and when in the giving of the quart tankard, the last prize, Colonel Playfair hoped that the winner might never want the wherewith to fill it, the tumultuous cheers for himself and lady were indescribably uproarious. Evening found a really crowded and gay if not very brilliant assembly seated comfortably around an extempore stage, listening to the humorous rendering of a recitation by the Deputy Commissioner. Ladies followed with delightful songs, and if it would not be invidious to chose, where all so ably acquitted themselves we should be inclined to say that Mrs. Gaston's "Miss Woppinson" and Mr. Shipp's "The Skipper and his Boy" created a sensation in the slightest degree greater than did the others.

And the ball—need we say at all how *it* came off when so many of the components that go to make up a successful event of this kind had so fortuitously met. The ruder sex, however, were in the minority, but made up for this in a manner by their wonderful energy. The supper arranged for by the station master was excellent.

And when to cool themselves people sought for a time the cold moonlit airs borne on the breezes from citywards away from beyond the flare of the brilliant illuminations, came faint sounds of beaten arms and clashing cymbol, telling that the city, too, enjoyed itself after its custom, hanging on the languishing glances, and wrapt in the woven paces and waving hands of its nutbrown beauties.

BOMBAY.

Notice.—The Rev. Donaldson Rose, of Brechin, will (D. V.) give an address to Students in the Hall of the Free General Assembly's Institution, Khetwady, this day, Saturday, the 6th instant, at 8 P. M.

Bombay Native Dispensary.—The total number of patients admitted during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobie, Talao, was 1,736, the average daily attendance being 228. The prevailing diseases were intermittent fevers, coughs, and bowel complaints.

The Suspicious Death.—The adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's office, Fort, into the circumstances connected with the death of the Hindoo man whose body was found floating in the harbour on the morning of the 26th ultimo, and was afterwards identified to be the body of Muthooradass Khandass, a dealer in sandalwood. The evidence of the brother of the deceased, and a woman, named Oojun, were taken, and also the evidence of the Coroner's Surgeon, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased. He was of opinion, from the appearance of the body, that death was caused by concussion of the brain, which had resulted from violence, and that the injuries deceased had sustained might have been inflicted by some blunt instrument. The inquest stands further adjourned to Thursday, the 18th instant, to be held at the Coroner's office, Fort.

The Governor's Return Journey from Delhi.—A correspondent writes as follows, from Khundwa Junction, on the 4th instant:—"The Governor of Bombay and staff, and accompanied by Generals Lord Mark Kerr and Kennedy, the Hon. Judges Campbell and Melvill, Secretary and Mrs. Gonne, and Colonel Macdonald, Military Secretary, arrived here by special train from Jubbulpore this evening at 7 o'clock, and were received at the station, in the absence of Colonel Playfair, by the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Finch, Captain Bisset, and the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Berril, and a guard of honour of policemen. After partaking of dinner, the Governor and party left for Bombay at 8 o'clock, where they expect to arrive very early to-morrow morning. They took their leave of Delhi on the morning of the 3rd instant."

Dissatisfaction at Waghra, in Surat.—The institution of a Civil Court of Justice at Waghra in the Surat district, instead of fixing it at some more central station, has given rise to much dissatisfaction among the inhabitants, one of whom vents his grievance in a recent issue of the *Samachar*. The villages around Waghra are situated at such remote distances from that place, that applicants for justice are deterred from carrying their suits to the court, and it is thought that the town of Amode, in the same district, would have been more suitable as a residence for the judge. The highest district judicial authority has acknowledged the justice of this complaint, and will doubtless not be slow in seeking to remove its cause at an early opportunity. To the other disadvantages of Waghra as the judicial head-quarters, must be added the privations which visitors to it have to endure, owing to the almost total absence of accommodation for strangers. Nineteen miles is no uncommon distance for the people to travel to the seat of justice, and the hardship of this arrangement must, besides entailling a loss on the public revenue, seriously [illegible] the interests of suitors.

School Treat to Native Children.—[illegible] Wednesday evening last a very successful [illegible] was given to the native children att[illegible] vernacular schools in the City. Th[illegible] the arrangements were in the hands of M[illegible] Dada Phatuck, the Sheristadar of the Di[illegible]rt, and Assistant to the Agent for Sirdars [illegible] the Deccan, and Mr. Abajee, the Deputy Inspector of Schools at Poona. Mr. Newnham, C. S., the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, honoured it with his presence, and so did Mr. Forrest, Professor of Literature, Poona College, and a number of the Chiefs and native gentlemen of the City.—*Deccan Herald*.

Release of Prisoners at Poona.—We learn that on the assumption by our Gracious Queen of the title of "Empress of India" (which event our readers will and ought to remember occurred on the 1st instant,) 82 prisoners were released from the Poona District Jail, and 3 prisoners on the civil side of the jail were also released, Government paying their liabilities. In releasing the prisoners the conduct of the prisoners was taken into consideration. We likewise learn that those prisoners who have been sentenced to one year's imprisonment, or thereabouts have had their sentences reduced a month each. The Police, we fear, will now have their hands full of work, but we have no doubt that with the police officers now in Poona, the public need have no fear.—*Id.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Public Service will be held at the following places during the coming week:—

Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; No 2, Dean Lane, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-30 p.m. Thursday, 8 p m. All persons are cordially invited.

WILLARD'S WANDERINGS.

To-night is the last night that Mr. Willard will perform at the Grant Road Theatre. The entertainment that he has provided during his stay in Bombay has been much appreciated by many attendants at the Grant Road Theatre, and to-night we hope that a bumper house will reward Mr. Willard and give him the benefit he well deserves.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

Last night at the Grant Road Theatre Mr. T. Hudson took his benefit. The house was well filled, and as the bill of fare was varied and comprised many favourite pieces, with the assistance of the members of the Star Company, the evening was a very lively one. The Parsee Belle brought out Miss Minnie Williams and Miss Marian Ford. Mr. Hudson danced his pedestal dance, and the Highland Fling by the three Misses Ford was very attractive and very prettily danced. Altogether Mr. Hudson's success must have been complete. There is to be another attractive performance to-night at the Grand Road Theatre.

THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS FETE.

Yesterday afternoon the annual *fete* for the distribution of Christmas presents to the children of the Byculla Schools came off at the school premises. The entrance gate was surmounted by a transparency with the motto "Welcome" in scarlet letters on a white ground, and flags and bannerets waived over the compound railings from one end to the other. The main front of the school house was decorated with a transparency with the motto "A Happy New Year," and with lines of flags which, stretching overhead along the whole breadth of the carriage way were fixed to the tops of the trees opposite, and presented a pleasing appearance. The front was also decorated with three porches of gas. From the entrance hall to the farthermost end of the play-shed, in the compound, and over the windows of the school house, a profusion of flags and bannerets, arranged artistically in a variety of positions, lent an air of gaiety to the scene. On the left hand side of the entrance hall, was placed a well supplied table for providing refreshments for the ladies and gentlemen who attended at the *fete*. The Governor's Band played in the outer compound between the school house and the Church; and here groups of ladies, gentlemen, and children strolled among the grounds. The arrangements in the play-shed were as satisfactory as the decorations of it were faultless. To one end of it was fixed a blazing star in gas, and, at the other end, was a neatly wrought gas design blazoning the word "Welcome"; while the semicircular frames of gas, decorated with bannerets and garlands of flowers, bathed the entire shed in streams of mellowed light, in which the eyes of Innocence and of Beauty shone with a lustre peculiarly their own. The play shed was well filled with European and Parsee ladies and gentlemen. On each side of the ball alley, situated at the southern end of the shed, were placed two gorgeously decorated Christmas trees, the contents of which were distributed to the children by Mrs. Partridge, Dr. Partridge, the Hon. Mr. Rogers, Mr. J. W. Orr, Mr. L. R. Reid, Colonel Hatch, and other members of the committee. Among those present in the play-shed were observed the Hon. Mr. Rogers, the Rev. C. F. H. Johnstone, Brigadier General Gell, Cols. Thacker, White, and Hatch, Capt. Clarke, Capt. Robinson, Dr. Partridge, Dr. Bellew, Dr. Arnott, Dr. Doolittle, Dr. Hojel, Messrs. J. W. Orr, L. R. Reid, T. F. Punnett, L. Fletcher, G. W. Terry, F. Chalk, L. G. Hynes, A. F. Soundy, P. Pearson, J. L. Madden, C. W. Warneford, J. Ryan, W. Richardson, A. F. Turner, R. Myer, J. F. Spencer, W. Maidment, J. Cruddas, J. H. Glaskin, E. Freeborn, R. E. Bickerdike, and others. The large assembly afterwards adjourned to the front compound, where excellent fireworks were let off in honour of the occasion. Upon the whole, the members of the committee and Messrs. Walter and Thomas, the Masters of the school—the latter of whom were most indefatigable in their attentions to the comfort and convenience of the visitors—might be congratulated on the unequivocal success which attended their efforts to make the *fete* last evening as attractive as the means at their disposal could have allowed.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

THE COLLISION ON THE HIGH SEAS OF THE S.S. AMBASSADOR AND THE SHIP G. F. MANSON.

A Marine Court of Enquiry assembled yesterday at the Fort Police Court, composed of Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate of Police, as Chairman, Commander A. Symons, of the P. & O. steamship Zambesi, and Commander A. Carnell, of the ship Lady Cairns, as nautical assessors of the Court, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the collision which occurred between the American ship G. F. Manson and s.s. Ambassador on the 25th December last in Lat. 15° 5' N., Long 27° 57' E., resulting in the sinking of the latter vessel and the loss of several lives.

Mr. R. V. Hearn, Government Solicitor, appeared to conduct the proceedings on behalf of Government; Mr. Rimington (of Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley) appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Captain of the ship G. F. Manson, and Mr. Lynch (of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen) appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the captain and owners of the s. s. Ambassador.

Richard Robert Williamson deposed—I am the master of the steam ship Ambassador. I hold a ticket of competency as master granted by the Board of Trade to me in the year 1863 at Liverpool. It was lost in the ship. I received a copy of the report on which this investigation is ordered. The Ambassador was a steamer, schooner rigged, with a full poop and a foretopgallant forecastle, of 1,258 tons register, iron built, 250 horse power. She was 4 years old last September, and I think classed A 1 for 18 years. Her crew consisted of 3 officers, 4 engineers, 15 able seamen, 12 firemen, a carpenter and boatswain, 2 stewards, 2 cooks, and 1 stowaway (boy). The steamer was built in compartments of five bulkheads, as far as my belief they were watertight. Our voyage was from Calcutta to Bombay, with a cargo of rice and gunnies. I had no passengers. I left Calcutta on the 15th December last. She drew 21 feet 8 inches aft and 20 feet forward. She was loaded 15 inches below the Board of Trade load line mark. All went well until the morning of the 25th December last. The ship made no water. Weather was fine all the voyage. On the evening of the 24th December I turned in at half-past 10 o'clock, the ship was then steering North 29' West true. She was going 9 knots the hour. She had no canvas spread. It was then the 3rd officer's watch when I turned in. Before I went below I gave instructions to the 3rd officer to see that the steamer was steered straight to her course, to keep a good look-out, and to keep the masthead and side lights in good order, and to call me if there was any change in the weather, or if he saw anything he was doubtful of to call me immediately. The 3rd officer was Mr. Thomas Johnson who was lost. The 3rd officer's watch lasted until 12 midnight and the 2nd officer's watch was from 12 to 4. His name was Henry Bryan; he was also lost. The chief officer's watch was from 4 until 8 on the morning of the 25th December. I got up on that morning at 13 minutes to 5 o'clock and went to the watercloset when the collision took place. No report was made to me. I could not hear any orders given. The first notice I had of the collision was the shock of the collision itself, I thought we had gone on a reef. I did not consider it a severe shock. I immediately rushed on deck. I first went into the saloon. I saw a ship had cut clean through my cabin and the passage and into the pantry. I noticed the ship was filling fast. I then ran on to the bridge. The first officer was amongst the men clearing out the boats. I had two small boats on the poop and two life-boats on chocks on the bridge on the after end. I called out to get the boats out as quick as possible as the ship was sinking fast. The orders were carried out at once. In addition there were two large cutters lashed on the forepart of the bridge—one on each side, and another small boat on the main deck on the forepart of the bridge on the port side. The small black boat on the fore part of the bridge was got out first, and the starboard was got out about the same time. It took about 6 minutes. The small boat would hold about 12 people and the cutter about 25 people. I ordered my chief engineer and a lot of men to get into the small boat; a lot of men got into that boat. I do not know who they were, I have since ascertained that there were 7 men with the chief engineer. A number of men got into the cutter. I have since ascertained there were 7 or 8. My belief is there were more. Nobody was in command of the cutter. While this was going on, some of the men were working at the port No. 2 cutter, and the chief officer was amongst them. I believe the rest of the crew were looking after their things. I was then on the bridge calling out to the men in the starboard cutter to shove off and stand by as the ship was sinking. At the same time I let go the pointer that held the boat. I sung out, "for God sake shove off." This is all I recollect when the ship then went down stern first. To the best of my belief the boat did not shove off. I was taken down with the steamer. I was struggling for a while. I got amongst the gear. I soon felt myself clear and rose to the surface. I put my hand on one side and found an oar and held on to it. When I recovered myself, I saw our small black boat. I was very much exhausted. I noticed the chief engineer and some men in her. I called out to them, and they picked me up and a fireman who was close to me on a piece of the wreck. I did not notice any other boats; all the other boats were lost. I believe the starboard cutter was capsized by the steamer going down. I did not see any other men in the water. After I had got into the boat, being very much exhausted, I did not know where the boat was going to for a few minutes. I found afterwards the boat was making for the G. F. Manson. Nine of us were then taken on board that vessel. The George F. Manson had lowered one of her boats before I had got to her; that boat picked up 11 men including my chief officer. 20 of my crew, including myself, were saved and 23 were lost. The accompanying list of those who were saved and those that were lost, to the best of my belief, is a true list. I gave no order about letting off steam. I heard no order given as to letting off steam. I account for the steamer going down stern foremost for the afterhold getting filled with water. [illegible] ship; the first room on the brake [illegible] poop, about 60 or 65 feet forward the top rail. I carried my side lights on the fore-rigging; they were Board of Trade lights. My white light on the foretopgallant stay. I could not see the side lights from the bridge. All my boats were in good condition and they had all their equipments in them, and were all passed by the surveyors a week before I left Calcutta. I have since heard that the men at the helm at the accident were Mathew Sweeney and Adolph Willintz. Sweeney was saved and Willintz was lost. The look out man George Thomas: he is lost.

By Mr. Lynch—I carried my masthead light about 70 feet from the deck. There was a look-out bridge that went from side to side, besides the main bridge. I had not time to notice what sail the ship was carrying when I came on deck. Standing on the look-out bridge persons could see reflections of the side lights. I believe 8 or 9 minutes elapsed from the time of the collision to the time when the steamer went down. Everything was done that could be done to get the boats lowered quickly. The lamp trimmer was drowned.

By Mr. Rimington.—The men whom I did not see while the boats were being cleared away, I believe were looking after their things. I did not give any order to call all hands, and I did not hear any order given to that effect. I since heard men say that they called the watches. I am not able to form an opinion how many of the crew were on deck at the clearing of the boats. The collision was such as to waken all on board. My men had not been merry-making on Christmas eve, but they had their glass of grog at 8 o'clock as usual. If all the crew had been on deck we might have been able to clear one more boat. On that morning after I went on board the George Manson there was a light breeze and the water was smooth. To my belief the black boat was not injured. I did recover my consciousness a little before I was pulled to the George Manson. I did not make any enquiry of the chief engineer if there were any other men about. The chief engineer told me that he did not hear any other men calling out. I did not see the first boat pulling from the George Manson, but I saw a white boat pulling back towards the George Manson. I understood she was leaky and I was told this was the second boat. The small boat in which I was saved had a lantern on board. I do not know after I had got on board the George Manson, within what time the George Manson's boat returned with 11 of my crew in her. It was not my standing orders to my officers to report any light ahead or on either bow. What I meant by the word doubtful was that if my officers saw any ship or land of which they were doubtful, they were to call me to consult me in the matter. There was a deviation of 6 degrees west in my pole compass. The closet I went to was in the starboard part of the starboard alloway. There was a small port in the after part. I do not know whether it was open or shut. I did not notice the lights of the George Manson when I came on deck. I cannot say when I came out of the watercloset, whether the ships had separated or not. When I came out of the closet I saw a ship looming over. I immediately went into the saloon to see what injury had been caused. I did not notice the sails of the George Manson. I cannot say whether they were backed or not. When I went on the bridge I did not look at the compass. I therefore cannot say how the ship's head was. The ship steers from the bridge. I did not notice who were at the helm or how many. I did not notice how the ship's helm was. The ship's helm might have been hard a starboard. I only carried one lamp trimmer.

By Mr. Lynch through the Court—I cannot say what distance the George F. Manson stood from the place I was picked up, or how long it took to pull to the George Manson.

By the Court—All my boats were on board. My side lamps and masthead lamps were paraphine lamps. The blow of the collision would be about 45 feet from the nearest bulkhead: it was about middle between the engine room bulkhead and the after bulkhead. It was nearer the after bulkhead than anything. I believe my men were much exhausted by pulling about, besides the boat was manned by all firemen except one sailor; they were not used to pulling a boat. I heard after the collision that as soon as the collision occurred the engines were stopped. There were thirteen life buoys and about 6 to 8 life belts. There were five life buoys in the four of the large boats; the life belts were in some of the boats. I cannot say which, and the other life buoys were in different parts of the ship on deck. It was quite dark when the ship went down.

William Carter—I was the chief officer of the s. s. Ambassador. I hold a certificate of competency as master from the Board of Trade; its number was 26,133, dated February 1869, which was lost with the ship. I have commanded two steamships and one sailing ship. I have received a copy of the report on which this investigation was ordered. On my last voyage from Calcutta my watch was from 4 to 8 in the mornings. I went on watch at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 25th December last. I relieved the 2nd officer, Mr. Bryan. There was no moon; it was dark. Mr. Bryan gave me the usual order. The ship's course was N. N. West. We were steering by the pole compass and there was half a point west deviation. He told me to keep the lights well burning and to call the captain if I was doubtful about anything. The wind was E. N. E.: the weather was starlight but rather hazy in the horizon. Mathew Sweeney and Adolph Willintz were at the helm; one man on the look out: his name was George Thomson. We had a bright light on each side of the forerigging and another on the masthead at the foretopgallant stay. We were under a jibforetrysail and forestaysail. We were going 9½ knots an hour. There was nothing reported to me in sight when I went on watch. We were 15° North Latitude and about 7° 30' East Longitude when I went on deck. I could see the lights from the bridge; they were all burning brightly. The lights burn all night without requiring trimming. On the previous night I turned in at 8 o'clock and slept till 4 in the morning. When I went on watch I went on to the upper bridge and went on each side to examine the lights. The bridge is about 40 feet abaft the lights. By going to the end of the bridge I could see the lights, and I could see the masthead light. After that I walked the bridge about 40 or 45 minutes when I saw a vessel's light: it was a green light; it bore about a quarter of a point on the steamer's starboard bow. I thought it was about a mile and a half off. I first saw the light and then took up the binoculars and I made it out to be a ship's light. I could not see exactly how she was standing. I knew she was standing to the southward and eastward. I judge the time about a quarter of an hour after one bell had struck. I told the man at the wheel to starboard the helm; that was done: the ship went off about a point. I watched the green light, and in about two minutes I told the man at the wheel to starboard the helm a little more; she went off about half a point, and I then sung out starboard again, and the ship's red light just open to me; the steamer had then gone off about a point and a half altogether. I could see the ship then: she was standing straight across our bow. Our vessel was then paying off pretty quick to starboard, and for about half a minute his green light was entirely invisible. I mean paying off to port to a starboard helm. I then saw the green light appear again, and I called to the man at the wheel "hard a starboard," as soon as I saw the light. I think she was about a cable's length of us when I saw the green light. The steamer paid off at once about a point and a half. I was still watching the lights from the starboard side of the upper bridge [illegible]less than half a minute I should [illegible] the sai[illegible]ck the steamer at the [illegible]tain's room on the [illegible]rd side. I could not tell how the steamer's head was at this time; I was at the extreme end of the bridge. The ship struck us stem on as near as I can tell. I thought a collision was likely. As [illegible] saw the green light a second time, I then ga[illegible] orders to clear away the boats at once. I called out to call everybody out and to clear the boats. I saw the captain about half a minute after this on the starboard side of the bridge. I saw the George Manson distinctly at the time she struck and after. I saw her distinctly a minute before the collision. I did not take particular notice what sail was set in the George Manson. I believe she had all sail set. I noticed the ship's sails were clean full when she struck us. I should say about five minutes elapsed since I saw the ship's lights and the collision. I gave no order to stop the engines, but the blow she gave us nearly stopped the engines. The engines were stopped immediately we were struck. The engineer on watch stopped the engines himself. The steamer went off four points up to the time of the collision. I ordered out the starboard forward boat; the main deck was afloat near the captain's cabin (Witness here confirmed the evidence of the captain as to the lowering of the boats.) He added—I went down with the ship on the bridge I came up again and I could see the forecastle head right above me. When the ship went down, I went down with the ship again, and when I came up a second time, I was about half drowned then, and I could see the George F. Manson about half a mile off. I was afterwards picked up by the George Manson's boat.

The witness was cross examined by Mr. Lynch—When I first saw the ship's green light it was very dim. I did not doubt its colour. I was perfectly sure it was a green light. As she neared us I could then make it out distinctly. I never took my eyes off the light except to look at the man at the wheel to see whether he obeyed my orders. When I saw his red light, I was astonished and said, "Oh; my God, there is her red light," and I ordered the man at the wheel to put the helm to starboard. As soon as I saw the red light, I lost her green light almost immediately. I should say that the time the ship ran into us the ship was going 8 or 9 knots.

By Mr. Rimington—The ship must have altered her course when I first saw her red light for a moment. As she altered her course she was bound to show her two lights. I saw the red light alone for about half a minute; at the expiration of that time I saw the green light coming into sight again. The ship must have altered her course a second time. The two lights continued in view until she struck us: she came stern on to us. At the time the green light came into view a second time, our helm was a starboard. I continued to put the helm a starboard ever since I saw the green light. I know the regulations laid down in the Merchant Shipping Amendment Act. I remember article 15. I knew it was my duty to keep out of the way of this sailing ship. I remember also article 16. I did not stop the ship or reverse the engines as she was paying off to starboard, and as I thought she will go clear of the sailing ship.

By the Court—I noticed the look-out man that he never moved off the forecastle deck. The lee-wheel man at the helm was only to assist the steersman. The foretrysail and jib did not prevent from our lights being seen. I never tasted liquor of any description for a fortnight previous to the collision; I tasted some brandy on board the George Manson. I do not think it a prudent course to have ported my helm, and kept it so till I well opened her red light and got to windward of her, I would starboard my helm, as I could and as safe a passing distance by starboarding my helm find showing green light to green light.

The Court here adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

SOMETHING LIKE A PRAYER.

A native has sent us for publication the following "Thanksgiving Prayer offered to God by a Brother of the Madras Hindu Fraternal Association on Monday the 1st January 1877." We print it verbatim:—

On the celebration of the Assumption of the Title of "EMPRESS OF INDIA,"
By Her Most Gracious Majesty
Queen Victoria.

God Almighty! who is the Supreme Creator and ruler of this vast and magnificent universe—infinite in wisdom, power, justice, goodness and truth—imminent in matter, upholding and quickening all its movements and mercifully dispensing joy and blessings to all His children. In the exercise of thy inscrutable mercy, thou constantly pour on us infinite good, without requiring our prayers or expecting our thanks in return. Our heart, mind, will and soul and language, are not sufficiently capable of conveying our thanks to Thee, who art the infinite. Our deep and fervent feelings do not permit us to refrain from praying to thee or from thanking thee when we hear of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in honour of the installation of the "title of Empress of India" by Her Majesty. Our heart is transported with excessive joy when we witness the grand befitting ceremonies of the durbar under the auspices of the Collector, W. S. Whiteside, Esq., as an emblem of the assumption of the title by our beloved sovereigns. O Lord! we the faithful and loyal native subjects of Her Majesty offer up our prayers and thanksgiving in one harmonious chorus for thy mission of sending British nation to India to receive all those great blessings which they are designed by Thee to confer on many millions of human beings in India. We thankfully acknowledge the high and invaluable benefits of our paternal British Government mainly owing to its energy, enterprise and the exertions in the reign of our beloved Queen under whose care Thou hast placed a stupendous trust of ruling of our great country. O master of the universe! vouchsafe for ever to our gracious sovereign, May thou crown the Empress of India with sound health, strength, longevity, prosperity and all success in life. Be thou our beloved Queen's shield and buckler and bless Her [illegible] son of India for ever and ever. From the inmost depths of our hearts, may praise and thanks giving rise unto Thy holy and dear name now and for ever.—*Madras Mail*.

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Freight Brokers.
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Tailors and Outfitters.
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Undertakers.
Vakils of the High Court.
Veterinary Surgeons.
Watch-makers.
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PUBLIC OFFICES AND INSTITUTIONS.

“ADVERTISEMENT TO THE SECOND EDITION.”

“The favourable reception given to the First Edition of this Guide by the Press and the Public has encouraged me to revise the book thoroughly and make it worthier of the good name it has won. Considerable additions have been made to the First Part, more particularly in the Historical and Descriptive chapters; and the whole of the Second Part has been completely [illegible]st. A friendly critic having remarked that the chi[illegible]tained no information on a point which are to ge[illegible]isitors to Bombay, namely, how they tables showing[illegible]t, I have inserted in this Edition steamers for the [illegible] proposed movements of the mail by rail between B[illegible] 1877, and the through services good index is now p[illegible]bay and other places in India. A and I trust that I [illegible]efixed to each Part of the Guide; much more valu[illegible]ave succeeded in making the book greatly increasing[illegible]ble as a work of reference, without [illegible] bulk.

“I must agai[illegible]knowledgments to numerous friends for help [illegible] materially lightened my labours.

“Besides the authorities quo[illegible] I should mention two books to w[illegible] First Edition; for some interesting details of the his[illegible] indebted during and shortly after the Portugues[illegible]ombay Lafitau's *Histoire des Découvertes et Conquêtes d[illegible]tugais* and an anonymous *Description of the Fort [illegible] Island of Bombay*, published at London in 1724.

“J. M. MACLEAN.

“*Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay, Dec. 26, 1876.”

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Paris Hats, Trimmed.
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Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
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The New Lace Fichu.
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Fancy Solitaires and Sleeve Links for Ladies.
Fancy Velvet side Pockets.
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SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

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TO THE RESIDENTS ON THE NORTH-EASTERN LINES, G. I. P. R.

KHURSEDJI DOSSABHAI,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT,
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ESTABLISHED IN 1868,

IS now in receipt of his NEW STOCK for the TROOPING SEASON of 1876-77, and a large assortment of Stationery, Books, Office Requisites, Travelling Requisites, Smokers' Requisites, Toilet Requisites, Ammunition and Sporting Requisites, Hosiery, Drapery, Toys, &c., &c.

A very Select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Wines and Spirits contain choicest Brands, in Clarets, Champagnes, Hocks, Moselles, Sherries and Ports, Spirits and Liqueurs of every description, Ales and Stouts.

Besides, a complete assortment of Oilmanstores, too numerous to detail, for which he solicits every order.

N.B.—Mr. C. D. has much pleasure to announce that he has now supplied a long and much felt want to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Camp Deolalee, Nasik, and Igutpuri by the opening of a Millinery, Tailoring, and Outfitting Establishment to which he begs to solicit their kind patronage.

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Edition of 1875.—Just issued, large 8vo, pp. 724, cloth, 8s., post free; or bound in half morocco, 10s. 6d.

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HOMŒOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN,
By Drs. PULTE and EPPS.

Revised, with important additions, and many new remedies, by
WASHINGTON EPPS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,
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ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

A quick and certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,
and all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humor
IT CANNOT FAIL
To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS,
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZINESS, PAIN in the SIDE or BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazaars.

Avoid imposition and exorbitant prices by applying to General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay; Messrs. F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Calcutta; Sub-Agents—ESUFALLY HIPTULLA, No. 39, Pir Market, near Juma Musjid, Bombay.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from urchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A bright Bay well-bred Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-1 high, lately brought by P. and O. Steamer to Bombay from Australia, believed to be sound, very quiet with excellent paces, fit for a Charger, Hunter or to carry a lady, up to 14 stone, is being [illegible] for no fault whatever, price Rs. 1,200.

A good [illegible]ndsome pair of Chesnut Arabs, 6 and 7 years, 14-3 high, Rs. 2,500[illegible], good movers, with open Carriage by “Thorn,” in

A Brown [illegible]o set of English double harness, Turn-out, thoroughly br[illegible] and broken to s[illegible]bred Waler Gelding, 5 years, 14-3½ high,

A Bay Arab Colt[illegible]lry charger, stands Musketry fire well, make a first charger f[illegible], Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Australian Ge[illegible]bout 14-2 high, moves well, would trotter, perfectly quiet to rid[illegible]ight. Rs. 1,000.

A Chesnut stud-bred, 4 years,[illegible]s, 15-2 high, a splendid Rs. 500.[illegible] Rs. 800.

A pair of Brown Walers, 6 and 7 [illegible] good saddle horse, good movers, with Mail Phaeton nearl[illegible] English double harness to match, Turn-[illegible]s, fast and “Sportsman,” an Iron Grey Arab, 7 ye[illegible] of new powerful and gallops well, Rs. 700.

A well-bred Chestnut Persian saddle Horse, 15[illegible]ry cross-country horse, has carried 14st. for the last [illegible] Rs. 500.

A powerful Chesnut Persian Gelding, 6 years, 14-3 hig[illegible] good Dogcart Horse, Rs. 450.

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A Chesnut Arab charger 14-1, Rs. 500.

A Brougham and Arab Horse, in good order, Rs. 500.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stable, Bombay, 1st January 1877.

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INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses Shops Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1720.
HEAD OFFICE: No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

DECLARATION OF BONUS.

THE valuation of the “With Profit” Series of 1846, for the five years ending 31st December 1875, has just been completed, and the result is to give to the assured a cash Bonus of more than 29 per cent. of the premiums paid by them during the last five years, or a corresponding Reversionary Bonus varying in amount according to the age of the life assured. Large as have been the former Bonuses, this is a more favourable result than on any previous occasion.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial period ending 31st December 1875, declared on Policies on which five annual Premiums had been paid:—

Age entry	Sum Assured.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to Sum Assured.
20	£ 1,000	£ 29 3 0	£ 77 17 0
30	„ 1,000	„ 36 16 0	„ 84 1 0
40	„ 1,000	„ 47 5 0	„ 90 9 0
50	„ 1,000	„ 65 15 0	„ 105 14 0

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds.

The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has affected the Bonuses declared by some offices, which cannot be the case in this Corporation.

The Total Life Funds on 31st December 1875 amounted to £16,84,282.

Prospectuses and Forms of application can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.
Bombay, 12th June 1876.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

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THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
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The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.
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The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

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No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables; and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

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Bombay.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
From the Dental Hospital, London,
7, RAMPART ROW.
N. B.—Charges strictly moderate.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA—The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

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And of Druggists and Storekeeper throughout the World.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
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ASTHMA and **CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.** The most effectual remedy will be found to be **DATURA TATULA,** prepared in all forms for smoking and inhalation, by **SAVORY & MOORE,** 143, New Bond Street, London, and Sold by them and all CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
For immediately producing Seidlitz Water without the slightest trouble.

It differs from the Seidlitz Powders usually sold, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite *tasteless*, and may be taken by *persons of all ages* as a *cooling beverage, mild aperient*, or *brisk purgative*, according to dose. In all cases of *Sickness, Headache*, &c., it is found to be invaluable, as also for *Bilious attacks*; and by its general purifying and cooling effect upon the Blood may be considered as a great preventive of the majority of the ailments of life. For these reasons it is [illegible]nsable necessary to every family, trav[illegible]ler, or

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BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL ...... „	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...... „	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...... „	2,000,000
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THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL......Rs.	2,000,000
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THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...... „	2,000,000
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THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL......	2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW INDIAN BUSINESS OF THE “POSITIVE”
FROM JANUARY TO OCTOBER 1876.

Proposals Received...	251	Rs. 14,79,500	0	0
Policies Issued	215	10,54,500	0	0
New Current Annual Premium Income...		43,084	13	8
Proposals Declined...	33	2,49,500	0	0

or 16·8 per cent. of Proposals received.

The amount of Policies issued in India during the ten months of 1876, namely, Rs. 10,54,500, being at an issue rate of Rs. 12,65,400 per annum, is about 50 per cent. in excess of the average new Indian business secured by one of the largest Life Offices, established now for nearly half a century.

PROGRESS of the INDIAN LIFE FUNDS (of Government Paper) in the hands of the Official Trustees to meet claims.

Held by Official Trustees on

31st December 1873 ...	Rs. 78,968	9	6
Do. Do. 1874 ...	2,00,752	6	4
Do. Do. 1875 ...*	3,38,350	5	3

* Accumulated Indian Life Fund in Government Paper on 31st December 1875, after meeting all claims.

The Guarantee Fund in London of £50,000 Consols is also available for claims in this country.

Proposal Papers, Tables of Rates, and all information, can be obtained on application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
Agent.
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THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD!
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSULTING ACTUARY.
J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., President Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland.

NEW AND IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES.
POLICY-HOLDERS CAN VOTE AT MEETINGS.
AMALGAMATION OR TRANSFER OF BUSINESS *PROHIBITED AND IMPOSSIBLE.*

[*These essential features are not granted by any other Company, and they establish the existence of complete security to those Assured in the “Oriental.”*]

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.
LAPSED POLICIES Revived without Fine.
PROMISSORY NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY, and remain in India.
ASSURANCES effected in TWELVE different Forms.
NINE-TENTHS of the whole Profits applied every Three Years—(1) to the Reduction of Premiums on the *Participating Scale*; (2) as an addition to the sum Assured; or (3) as a payment in Cash.
EIGHTY PER CENT. OF THE PREMIUMS are invested in trust for Policy-holders.
A FIXED AND LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE after one year 85 per cent. of the Tabular Premiums paid.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT [WITHOUT THIS THE BEST OF SYSTEMS CANNOT SUCCEED]. Preliminary Expenses, Rs. 970-15-0.
The ratio of expenses in 2 years, is less than English Companies of 10 years' standing.
The increase in the accumulated fund during the year is about 100 per cent.
No claims on the Company since its commencement.
CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.

Annual Report, Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, Applications for Shares, and Agencies may be obtained from any of the Agents or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
MANAGER AND ACTUARY.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennia period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852......................£ 76,925
Do. 1862......................£800,690
Do. 1872......................£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds....£1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, Dec. 1876.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA,
136, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
With Agencies at Bombay, Madras, and all the principal Towns in India.

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.

NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

WITH PROFITS.		WITHOUT PROFITS.	
Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as.
20	27 10 8	20	24 15 8
25	29 0 4	25	26 3 4
30	31 0 8	30	28 1 0
35	34 5 8	35	31 1 0
40	39 3 4	40	35 7 4
45	45 4 4	45	40 15 4
50	52 11 4	50	47 11 4
55	63 11 4	55	57 10 8

*** The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.

Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by station age next birthday.

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.

Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

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